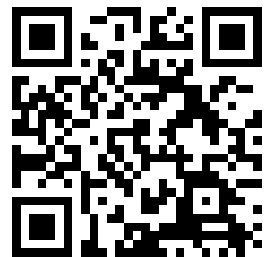

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<https://books.google.com>



WILS
GOVU
D 101.20:7-11 C 4

FM 7-11C4

SOLDIER'S MANUAL

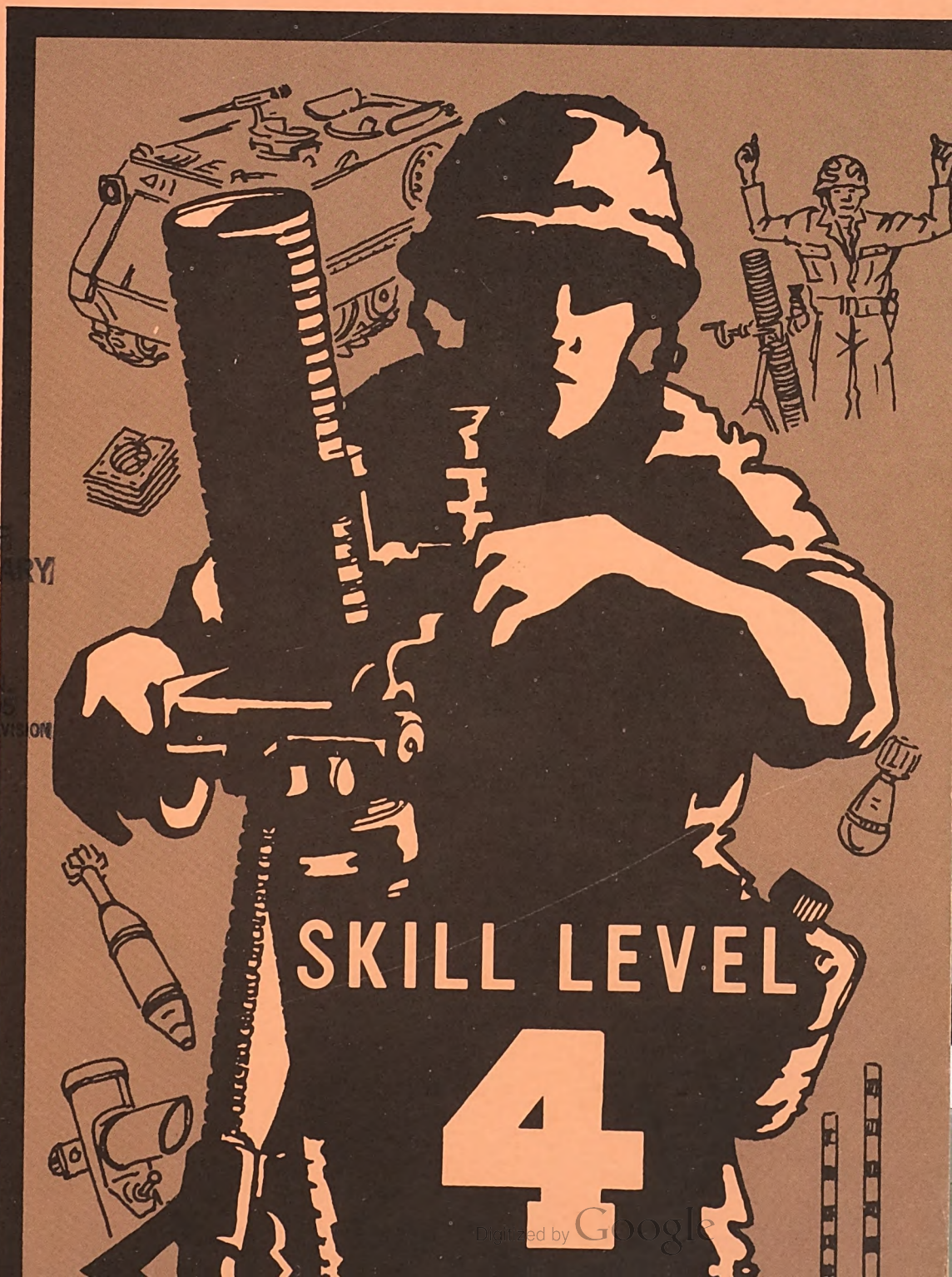
11C40 - INDIRECT FIRE INFANTRYMAN



UNIVERSITY OF
MINNESOTA LIBRARY

JAN 12 1977

DEPOSITORY PUBN
U.S. - G. P. O. - D-295
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS DIVISION



SKILL LEVEL

4

RESERVE COMPONENTS

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD—ARMY RESERVE

This page is information for you the Reserve Component soldier. This Soldier's Manual, as published, is representative of the critical tasks to be performed by the Active Army soldier in your MOS on equipment available in the Active Army inventory.

Most tasks in this manual are applicable to you without changes. However, some tasks may require modification due to differences of equipment, facilities and training time available to you.

By now, you are probably wondering why this special page. This is to inform you that due to time constraint, this soldier's manual has not undergone a review process necessary to make it equitable to you the Reserve Component soldier. In the meantime, you will be using this manual along with your Active Army counterpart. Future publications of soldier's manuals will undergo the necessary review process. This manual will be included in that review and if applicable, change sheets will be published and distributed to you.

Many tasks that you learned in BCT and AIT are in this manual. There are other critical tasks that you are responsible to learn on your own. Training references/materials are available and can be provided to you through your unit. This is where your initiative comes into play. It is to your advantage to take the initiative NOW. Your performance in your duty position will be based on your ability to perform all the critical tasks for which you are accountable.

SOLDIER'S MANUAL

11C40 - INDIRECT FIRE INFANTRYMAN

Skill Level 4

The new Table of Contents, Introduction, and Tasks contained in this document provides for upgrading and updating FM 7-11C3 to form FM 7-11C4 for Skill Level 4 soldiers (E-7s).

FM 7-11C3, 30 July 1976, is updated as follows:

1. Remove the following from FM 7-11C3:

Front Cover

Table of contents Pages I, II & III

2. Insert the following pages as indicated below:

—MAJOR AREA—ADD PAGES—AFTER PAGE—

Front Cover - SL4.....N/A..... N/A

Table of Contents - SL4.....Pages I, II, III & IV,..... Cover

SL4 Introduction and Section IV Divider thru 1-
Road Map..... IV-B-14 1-III-B-14

Battlefield Survival

A. First Aid..... 2-I-A-3 thru 2-I-A-3.3 2-I-A-2.1

B. Nuclear, Biological, 2-I-B-16 thru 2-I-B-19.2 2-I-B-15.2
and Chemical

Security and Intelligence.....2-II-C-10 thru 2-II-C-10.3..... 2-II-C-9.2

Leadership and Training

A. Leadership.....2-IX-A-6 thru 2-IX-A-7.7 2-IX-A-5.6

B. Training.....2-IX-B-3 thru 2-IX-B-3.3 2-IX-B-2.2

All remaining pages (Tac-.....Section X Divider Sheet
tics, Administration, Anti- thru Section XII 2-XII-B-6.4
tank)

3. File this change sheet in front of the publication for reference purposes. The proponent agency of this field manual is the United States Army Infantry School. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) direct to Commandant, United States Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-I-V-IT, Fort Benning, Georgia 31905.

**FM 7-11C4
HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Washington, D.C., 30 September 1976**

**SOLDIER'S MANUAL 11C
INDIRECT FIRE INFANTRYMAN SKILL LEVEL 4**

Table of Contents

	PAGE
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION(S) AND ROAD MAP(S)	
SECTION I	
A. INTRODUCTION (Skill Level 1) - The Soldier's Manual, What It Is and How to Use It.	1-I-A-1
B. ROAD MAP FOR INDIRECT FIRE INFANTRYMAN SKILL LEVEL 1 - Outline of MOS and Duty Position Responsibilities.	1-I-B-1
SECTION II	
A. INTRODUCTION (Skill Level 2) - The Soldier's Manual, What It Is and How to Use It.	1-II-A-1
B. ROAD MAP FOR INDIRECT FIRE INFANTRYMAN SKILL LEVEL 2 - Outline of MOS and Duty Position Responsibilities.	1-II-B-1
SECTION III	
A. INTRODUCTION (Skill Level 3) - The Soldier's Manual, What It Is and How to Use It.	1-III-A-1
B. ROAD MAP FOR INDIRECT FIRE INFANTRYMAN SKILL LEVEL 3 - Outline of MOS and Duty Position Responsibilities.	1-III-B-1

SECTION IV

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. INTRODUCTION (Skill Level 4) - The Soldier's Manual, What It Is and How to Use It. | 1-IV-A-1 |
| B. ROAD MAP FOR INDIRECT FIRE INFANTRYMAN SKILL LEVEL 4 - Outline of MOS and Duty Position Responsibilities. | 1-IV-B-1 |

CHAPTER 2. TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINES

SECTION I BATTLEFIELD SURVIVAL

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------|
| A. First Aid | 2-I-A-1 |
| B. Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical | 2-I-B-1 |
| C. Individual Fitness | 2-I-C-1 |

SECTION II COMBAT TECHNIQUES

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Camouflage, Cover, and Concealment | 2-II-A-1 |
| B. Basic Individual Techniques | 2-II-B-1 |
| C. Security and Intelligence | 2-II-C-1 |
| D. Land Navigation | 2-II-D-1 |

SECTION III WEAPONS

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| A. M16A1 Rifle | 2-III-A-1 |
| B. M203 Grenade Launcher | 2-III-B-1 |
| C. M72A2 LAW | 2-III-C-1 |
| D. Caliber .45 Pistol | 2-III-D-1 |
| E. Handgrenades, Mines, and Demolitions | 2-III-E-1 |
| F. Caliber .50 Machinegun | 2-III-F-1 |

SECTION IV	PAGE
A. Forward Observer Procedures	2-IV-A-1

SECTION V COMPUTING

A. M16 Plotting Board	2-V-A-1
B. Firing Chart	2-V-B-1

SECTION VI COMMUNICATIONS

A. Radio	2-VI-A-1
B. Telephone	2-VI-B-1

SECTION VII TACTICAL VEHICLES

A. Wheeled Vehicles	2-VII-A-1
B. Tracked Vehicles	2-VII-B-1

SECTION VIII MORTAR GUNNERY

A. 81-mm Mortar (Ground)	2-VIII-A-1
B. 81-mm Mortar (Carrier)	2-VIII-B-1
C. 107-mm (4.2-in) Mortar (Ground)	2-VIII-C-1
D. 107-mm (4.2-in) Mortar (Carrier)	2-VIII-D-1
E. General	2-VIII-E-1

SECTION IX LEADERSHIP AND TRAINING

A. Leadership	2-IX-A-1
B. Training	2-IX-B-1

SECTION X

A. Tactics

2-X-A-1

SECTION XI

A. Administration

2-X-A-1

SECTION XII

ANTITANK*

A. TOW

2-XII-A-1

B. 106-mm Recoilless Rifle

2-XII-B-1

***NOTE: This section pertains to Weapons Platoons only. (Platoons equipped with TOWs and 106-mm RCLR).**

CHAPTER 1

INDIRECT FIRE INFANTRYMAN

SECTION IV
SKILL LEVEL FOUR
INTRODUCTION AND ROAD MAP

FM 7-11C4

HOW TO USE THE SOLDIER'S MANUAL

The Soldier's Manual for Skill Level 4 soldiers (grade E7) contains basic combat tasks that all 11C40 Indirect Fire Infantrymen must be able to perform. These tasks are listed on the Road Map for Skill Level 4 under "BASIC TASKS FOR ALL SKILL LEVEL 4 INDIRECT FIRE INFANTRYMEN." The Road Map will tell you the page on which each task can be found.

MANDATORY TASKS

Tasks that are marked "MANDATORY" will receive priority in training and will be among those tested on the Skill Qualification Tests. Additional mandatory tasks may be added later.

ADDITIONAL TASKS FOR SELECTED DUTY POSITIONS

Your duty position may require you to be able to do some add-on tasks. The table below lists the duty positions which require add-on tasks and the number of add-on tasks required. A list of tasks for each duty position and the page on which each task can be found are listed on the Road Map for Skill Level 4 under "ADDITIONAL TASKS FOR SELECTED DUTY POSITIONS."

DUTY POSITION	NUMBER OF TASKS
Platoon Sergeant (Light Infantry) _____	34
Platoon Sergeant (Mechanized Infantry) _____	44

Refer to the Introduction to Skill Level 1, pages 1-I-A-5, -6, and -7, for an explanation of the Training and Evaluation outline.

At Skill Levels 1 and 2, you were concerned with individual tasks and tasks associated with other members of the Indirect Fire Team. These tasks were aimed at qualifying you as a member of one of the elements of the Indirect Fire Team. As an FDC chief or section leader, you were responsible for the actions of all elements of the Indirect Fire Team. At Skill Level 3, you were given tasks that tested your ability to lead; your responsibilities became more complex at that level. You not only had to be aware of what others were doing, you had to CONTROL their collective actions. You were expected to master those combat skills, to train others to a high degree and to insure that the skills are applied in combat. At Skill Level 4, your responsibilities are even more complex than at Skill Level 3. You are now responsible for the administration, tactical employment, and training of your platoon to meet or exceed the standards set forth in your unit's ARTEP.

A NOTE TO TRAINERS

Today, we are concerned with training combat leaders who are prepared to win the first battle of the next war. We must seek men who are knowledgeable in their individual jobs and the jobs of their subordinates, and who can lead men; these are the ones who will receive leadership positions. In order to train, platoon sergeants must build clear word pictures and issue specific instructions. NOTHING SHOULD BE LEFT TO CHANCE OR DOUBT.

The job of a platoon sergeant, one of the most difficult on the battlefield, must be simplified as much as possible. This is where cross-training and the team system will relieve the platoon sergeant of many of his problems of battlefield explanation. Through cross-training and the team system, a more efficient running organization will be created.

To make a decision while engaged with an enemy -- to locate an enemy -- to attack targets -- to properly use terrain -- to control elements -- to inspire men -- to keep the element's aggressive spirit alive -- these are challenges enough for any man, and they are very real. They must be approached with all the enthusiasm and dedication one can muster. Your unit's training program should be based on how well you, your FDC, FOs, squad leaders, section leaders, and FDC chiefs can perform the combat tasks contained in the Soldier's Manuals. After you have determined your own proficiency level and that of your FDC, FOs, squad leaders, section leaders, and FDC chiefs, you must train in the areas of poor performance first.

A basis for evaluating your unit training is the ARTEP. It sets forth the missions which the Indirect Fire Team must perform in combat and identifies the skills associated with these missions. The ARTEP establishes the MINIMUM STANDARDS that the Indirect Fire Team must achieve in training if it is to FIGHT and WIN on the MODERN BATTLEFIELD.

HOW TO MAKE FIRST SERGEANT E8

The Army will only promote men who have proved that they can do the job. In other words, you must show that you can do the tasks required of a First Sergeant before you can be considered for promotion to that grade. Here is how the system works:



1. LEARN THE TASKS IN THIS MANUAL that apply to you. As soon as you have done that, ask for a copy of FM 7-11B5 Soldier's Manual (for Skill Level 5).

2. Then LEARN THE TASKS IN THE SKILL LEVEL 5 MANUAL. Many of the tasks you have learned at preceding skill levels will also apply to you at **SKILL LEVEL 5**.

3. As an E7, you will TAKE A SKILL QUALIFICATION TEST (SQT). The SQT will test your ability to do the tasks in the Soldier's Manual. If you make a high enough score on the test, you will be given the Skill Level 5 rating which you must have before you are promoted to E8. Since the SQT will use the same conditions and standards used in the Soldier's Manual, you will be able to prepare in advance for the SQT.

4. The SQT has three parts: written, hands-on, and task certification. Sixty to ninety days before the SQT is given, an SQT notice will be sent to each unit. It will tell which tasks will be tested in each part of the SQT. It will also tell how the task will be tested. There are three different ways to test a task. First, you may be asked to answer a **written question** about how a task is performed. You will pick the correct answer from a list of answers and mark the correct answer on a machine-scoreable answer sheet. Second, you may be asked to actually do the task. For example, you may be given an M72A2 LAW and be asked to prepare it for firing. This is called a **hands-on test** which means you are actually required to do the task as you would on the job. Third, your unit commander may observe your performance of a task and report your ability (**task certification**) to perform it as part of your SQT score. Your performance on all three parts of the test will be reported to you sometime soon after you complete the SQT. You will be told on which tasks you did not perform well. You can use your Soldier's Manual to improve your performance in those areas.

5. Also while you are an E7, you should start taking subcourses from the Senior Noncommissioned Officer's Nonresident Course (SNCOC) which pertain to your duty position. These courses will help you develop skills which are required for promotion.

6. In addition to the SQT, you will **RECEIVE A SENIOR ENLISTED EVALUATION REPORT (SEER)**. In the SEER, your supervisor will give his opinion of your performance on the job. Both the SQT and SEER will be used to determine your future.

7. If you don't understand any parts of the manual or want to know more about advancement opportunities, see your first sergeant. Take advantage of his knowledge and experience.

8. At the top of your enlisted chain of command is your sergeant major. He is an expert in helping soldiers learn about training, evaluation, and the system for getting ahead in the Army. As such, he is responsible for insuring that your first sergeant either provides the assistance you need or refers you to him for his guidance and help.

9. The Army wants and needs well-trained soldiers who desire to advance through the ranks. This manual and the willing assistance of senior NCOs are the tools you can use to your advantage and the Army's.

ROAD MAP

for INDIRECT FIRE INFANTRYMAN SKILL LEVEL 4

BASIC TASKS FOR ALL SKILL LEVEL 4 INDIRECT FIRE INFANTRYMEN

Battlefield Survival

	PAGE
FIRST AID	
Apply the four life-saving measures (clear the air-passages, stop the bleeding, treat for shock, protect the wound).	2-I-A-1
Apply first-aid measures for burns.	2-I-A-2
Request/control medical air evacuation of casualty/casualties.	2-I-A-3
NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, AND CHEMICAL	
Maintain protective mask and accessories.	2-I-B-1
Put on a protective mask.	2-I-B-2
Take cover as protection against NBC hazards.	2-I-B-3
Decontaminate self and individual equipment.	2-I-B-4
Administer antidote to a nerve-agent casualty.	2-I-B-5
Apply artificial respiration to a chemical-agent casualty.	2-I-B-6
Determine personnel needs and personnel hygiene in a chemical environment.	2-I-B-7

1-IV-B-1

Identify NBC hazards and take appropriate action.	2-I-B-8
Decontaminate unit equipment.	2-I-B-9
Operate IM174/PD Radiacmeter.	2-I-B-10
Prepare and submit NBC-1 Report.	2-I-B-11
Initiate unmasking procedures.	2-I-B-12
Implement Mission Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP).	2-I-B-13
Protect supplies and equipment from effects of NBC hazards.	2-I-B-14
Cross a contaminated area.	2-I-B-15
Employ the M-8 automatic chemical agent alarm system.	2-I-B-16
Supervise use of unit radiac equipment.	2-I-B-17
Prepare and submit NBC-4 report.	2-I-B-18
Supervise unit decontamination of equipment.	2-I-B-19

INDIVIDUAL FITNESS

Maintain individual physical fitness appropriate to unit mission.	2-I-C-1
Conduct a physical conditioning session.	2-I-C-2

COMBAT TECHNIQUES

CAMOUFLAGE, COVER, AND CONCEALMENT

Camouflage/conceal self and individual equipment.	2-II-A-1
Camouflage/conceal equipment.	2-II-A-2
Camouflage/conceal defensive positions.	2-II-A-3
Select temporary battlefield positions.	2-II-A-4
Construct individual defensive positions.	2-II-A-5
Clear fields of fire.	2-II-A-6
Construct mortar position.	2-II-A-7
Supervise/evaluate construction of individual positions.	2-II-A-8

BASIC INDIVIDUAL TECHNIQUES

Move as a member of a dismounted mortar squad (81-mm mortar).	2-II-B-1
Move under direct fire.	2-II-B-2
React to indirect fires.	2-II-B-3
React to flares.	2-II-B-4
Move over, through, or around obstacles.	2-II-B-5
Estimate range.	2-II-B-6

SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE

Use challenge and password.	2-II-C-1
Process known or suspected enemy personnel.	2-II-C-2
Collect/report information - SALUTE.	2-II-C-3
Conduct day and night surveillance without the aid of electronic devices.	2-II-C-4
Identify threat vehicles and equipment.	2-II-C-5
Enforce noise, light, and litter discipline.	2-II-C-6
Emplace field-expedient warning devices.	2-II-C-7
Emplace/recover pyrotechnic early warning devices.	2-II-C-8
Emplace/recover electronic anti-intrusion devices.	2-II-C-9
Establish Listening Post/Observation Post (LP/OP).	2-II-C-10

LAND NAVIGATION

Determine azimuth using an M2 compass.	2-II-D-1
Determine the grid coordinates of a point on a military map using the military grid reference system.	2-II-D-2
Determine the elevation of a point on the ground using a map.	2-II-D-3

Identify terrain features (natural and manmade) on the map.	2-II-D-4
Determine distance while moving between two points on the ground.	2-II-D-5
Determine a magnetic azimuth between two known points on the ground.	2-II-D-6
Determine a grid azimuth between two given points on a map.	2-II-D-7
Convert a magnetic azimuth to a grid azimuth (or grid azimuth to magnetic azimuth).	2-II-D-8
Measure a ground distance on a map.	2-II-D-9
Determine a location on the ground.	2-II-D-10
Navigate from one position on the ground to another point.	2-II-D-11
Compute the back azimuth of an azimuth.	2-II-D-12
Orient a map using a compass.	2-II-D-13
Orient a map by map-terrain association.	2-II-D-14
Locate an unknown point on a map or on the ground by intersection.	2-II-D-15
Locate an unknown point on a map or on the ground by resection.	2-II-D-16

WEAPONS

M16A1 RIFLE

Maintain an M16A1 rifle, magazines, and ammunition.	2-III-A-1
Load and unload an M16A1 rifle magazine.	2-III-A-2
Load, reduce a stoppage, unload, and clear an M16A1 rifle.	2-III-A-3
Zero an M16A1 rifle.	2-III-A-4
Engage targets with an M16A1 rifle.	2-III-A-5

M203 GRENADE LAUNCHER

Maintain an M203 grenade launcher and ammunition.	2-III-B-1
Load, unload, and clear an M203 grenade launcher.	2-III-B-2
Zero an M203 grenade launcher.	2-III-B-3
Engage targets with an M203 grenade launcher and apply immediate action to reduce a stoppage.	2-III-B-4

LIGHT ANTITANK WEAPON (LAW)

<i>Prepare an M72A2 LAW for firing; restore M72A2 LAW to carrying configuration. - MANDATORY TASK</i>	2-III-C-1
<i>Engage targets with an M72A2 LAW. - MANDATORY TASK</i>	2-III-C-2
Apply immediate action to correct a malfunction on an M72A2 LAW.	2-III-C-3

CALIBER .45 PISTOL

Maintain caliber .45 pistol and ammunition.	2-III-D-1
Load, reduce a stoppage, unload, and clear caliber .45 pistol.	2-III-D-2
Engage a target with a caliber .45 pistol.	2-III-D-3

HANDGRENADES, MINES, AND DEMOLITIONS

Maintain handgrenades.	2-III-E-1
Engage enemy targets with handgrenades.	2-III-E-2
Install/recover an electrically armed Claymore mine.	2-III-E-3
Fire a Claymore mine.	2-III-E-4
Detect and mark enemy mines and boobytraps.	2-III-E-5

Prepare and detonate a demolition charge.	2-III-E-6
Clear demolition fires.	2-III-E-7

—FORWARD OBSERVER PROCEDURES—

Call for/adjust indirect fire using grid coordinate method of target location and bracketing method of adjustment.	2-IV-1
Call for/adjust indirect fire using the creeping method of adjustment.	2-IV-2
Call for and adjust a coordinated high explosive and illumination mission.	2-IV-3
Call for/adjust a screening mission.	2-IV-4
Determine vertical interval to adjust indirect fire.	2-IV-5
Locate a point on the ground using the polar coordinate system.	2-IV-6
Assist unit commander in the preparation of fire support plan.	2-IV-7
Prepare/operate an AN/TVS-4 (NOD).	2-IV-8
Adjust fire using an AN/TVS-4 (NOD).	2-IV-9

————COMPUTING————

M16 PLOTTING BOARD

Prepare M16 plotting board for operation and determine initial firing data for mortars (pivot point).	2-V-A-1
Process subsequent FO corrections using M16 plotting board (pivot point).	2-V-A-2
Prepare M16 plotting board for operation.	2-V-A-3
Determine initial firing data and process subsequent FO corrections.	2-V-A-4
Determine data for sheaf adjustment.	2-V-A-5

Determine data for re-registration and application of corrections.	2-V-A-6
Record information on firing data sheet.	2-V-A-7
Prepare FDC order.	2-V-A-8

FIRING CHART

Prepare firing chart for operation.	2-V-B-1
Determine firing data and process subsequent FO corrections.	2-V-B-2
Determine data for sheaf adjustment.	2-V-B-3
Determine data for re-registration and application of corrections.	2-V-B-4
Record information on firing data sheet.	2-V-B-5
Prepare FDC order.	2-V-B-6
Record meteorological (MET) data using MET data sheet.	2-V-B-7
Determine and apply MET firing corrections.	2-V-B-8

COMMUNICATIONS

RADIOS

Maintain tactical FM radios (AN/PRC-77, AN/VRC-64, and AN/GRC-160).	2-VI-A-1
Maintain tactical FM radios (AN/VRC-46 and AN/VRC-47).	2-VI-A-2
Prepare/operate tactical FM radios (AN/PRC-77, AN/VRC-64, and AN/GRC-160).	2-VI-A-3
Prepare /operate tactical FM radios (AN/VRC46 and AN/VRC-47).	2-VI-A-4
Use Communications Electronics Operating Instructions (CEOI) extract to determine call signs, frequencies, and item number identifiers.	2-VI-A-5
Authenticate transmission and encrypt/decrypt numbers and grid zone letters using Kal 61 with KTC 1400 numerical code.	2-VI-A-6

Encode and decode messages using the tactical operation code KTC-600.

2-VI-A-7

Establish and enter or leave a radio net.

2-VI-A-8

Transmit and receive radio messages.

2-VI-A-9

Operate a radio/wire net control station.

2-IV-A-10

TELEPHONES

Maintain field telephones (TA-1 and TA-312).

2-VI-B-1

Install/operate field telephones (TA-1 and TA-312)

2-VI-B-2

Prepare/operate switchboard SB-993.

2-VI-B-3

Prepare/operate switchboard SB-22/PT.

2-VI-B-4

LEADERSHIP AND TRAINING

LEADERSHIP

Inspect personnel/equipment.

2-IX-A-1

Plan for and supervise maintenance on individual and TOE equipment.

2-IX-A-2

Enforce preventive medicine program (includes personal hygiene).

2-IX-A-3

Supervise subordinates.

2-IX-A-4

Prepare the rater's section of an Enlisted Evaluation Report.

2-IX-A-5

Prepare the rater's section of a Senior Enlisted Evaluation Report (SEER).

2-IX-A-6

Prepare the endorser's section of an Enlisted Evaluation Report (EER).

2-IX-A-7

TRAINING

Conduct a performance-oriented training session.

2-IX-B-1

1-IV-B-8

Prepare and conduct performance-oriented training (individual and collective).	2-IX-B-2
Monitor and evaluate training.	2-IX-B-3

————MORTAR GUNNERY (GENERAL)————

Declinate M2 aiming circle.	2-VIII-E-7
Boresight mortar for deflection using the M2 aiming circle.	2-VIII-E-8
Boresight mortar for elevation using the M2 compass.	2-VIII-E-9
Prepare target lists, fire plans, and overlays.	2-VIII-E-10
Maintain accountability/request ammunition.	2-VIII-E-11

————TACTICS————

Select mortar/weapons platoon positions (primary, alternate, and supplementary).	2-X-1
Issue platoon operation order.	2-X-2
Assist in planning/identifying missions for mortar platoon/section.	2-X-3
Direct displacement of mortar platoon.	2-X-4
Select movement routes for mortar/weapons platoon.	2-X-5
Establish security for mortar/weapons platoon position.	2-X-6

————ADMINISTRATION————

Establish priorities for general maintenance.	2-XI-1
Request supplies and logistical services.	2-XI-2
Maintain accountability of personnel (status report and casualty reports).	2-XI-3
Organize platoon for exterior guard mission.	2-XI-4

—ANTITANK*

***NOTE: This section pertains to weapons platoons only. (Platoons equipped with TOWs and 106-mm RCLR.)**

TOW

Maintain TOW weapons system.	2-XII-A-1
Construct TOW position.	2-XII-A-2
Camouflage/conceal TOW position.	2-XII-A-3
Recommend/coordinate methods of employment for TOW.	2-XII-A-4

106-MM RCLR

Maintain caliber .50 spotting rifle, M8C.	2-XII-B-1
Maintain the 106-mm RCLR.	2-XII-B-2
Construct 106-mm RCLR position (mounted).	2-XII-B-3
Construct 106-mm RCLR position (dismounted).	2-XII-B-4
Camouflage/conceal 106-mm RCLR position.	2-XII-B-5
Recommend/coordinate methods of employment for 106-mm RCLR.	2-XII-B-6

ADDITIONAL SKILLS FOR SELECTED

—DUTY POSITIONS - SKILL LEVEL 4—

PLATOON SERGEANT (GROUND-MOUNTED)

Place a ground-mounted 81-mm mortar into action.	2-VIII-A-1
Boresight 81-mm mortar.	2-VIII-A-2
Perform safety checks on 81-mm mortar.	2-VIII-A-3
Lay mortar for deflection and elevation.	2-VIII-A-4
Prepare 81-mm mortar ammunition for firing.	2-VIII-A-5
Maintain 81-mm mortar and associated fire control equipment.	2-VIII-A-6

Remove a misfire from the 81-mm mortar.	2-VIII-A-7
Engage target using fire without FDC.	2-VIII-A-8
Refer sight and realine aiming posts.	2-VIII-A-9
Reciprocally lay mortar using M2 aiming circle and place out aiming posts.	2-VIII-A-10
Manipulate mortar for traversing and searching fires.	2-VIII-A-11
Adjust fire without an FDC.	2-VIII-E-1
Lay mortar for direction using direct alinement method (fire without FDC).	2-VIII-E-2
Lay mortar for direction using M2 aiming circle.	2-VIII-E-3
Lay mortar for direction using M2 compass (ground-mounted).	2-VIII-E-4
Supervise squad during the conduct of fire.	2-VIII-E-6
Ground mount 107-mm (4.2-in) mortar.	2-VIII-C-1
Boresight 107-mm (4.2-in) mortar.	2-VIII-C-2
Perform safety checks on 107-mm (4.2-in) mortar.	2-VIII-C-3
Lay mortar for deflection and elevation.	2-VIII-C-4
Prepare 107-mm (4.2-in) mortar ammunition for firing.	2-VIII-C-5
Maintain 107-mm (4.2-in) mortar and equipment.	2-VIII-C-6
Remove a misfire from the 107-mm (4.2-in) mortar.	2-VIII-C-7
Refer sight and realine aiming posts.	2-VIII-C-8
Reciprocally lay mortar using M2 aiming circle and place out aiming posts.	2-VIII-C-9
Manipulate mortar for traversing fire.	2-VIII-E-10
Engage targets using fire without FDC.	2-VIII-E-11
Drive a wheeled vehicle cross-country.	2-VII-A-1
Drive a wheeled vehicle on roads, in vehicle parks, and in built-up areas.	2-VII-A-2
Drive a wheeled vehicle using blackout drive/night vision devices.	2-VII-A-3

Start a wheeled-vehicle engine using auxiliary power (M151, M715, M561).	2-VII-A-4
Perform an ESC (equipment serviceability criteria) inspection on a wheeled vehicle (M151, M715, M561).	2-VII-A-5
Maintain required TAMMS records on a wheeled vehicle (M151, M715, M561).	2-VII-A-6
Perform operator maintenance on a wheeled vehicle.	2-VII-A-7

PLATOON SERGEANT (CARRIER-MOUNTED)

Place carrier-mounted 81-mm mortar into action.	2-VIII-B-1
Boresight 81-mm mortar.	2-VIII-B-2
Perform safety checks on 81-mm mortar.	2-VIII-B-3
Lay mortar for deflection and elevation.	2-VIII-B-4
Prepare 81-mm mortar ammunition for firing.	2-VIII-B-5
Maintain 81-mm mortar and associated fire control equipment.	2-VIII-B-6
Remove a misfire from the 81-mm mortar.	2-VIII-B-7
Engage target using fire without FDC.	2-VIII-B-8
Refer sight and realine aiming posts.	2-VIII-B-9
Reciprocally lay mortar using M2 aiming circle and place out aiming posts.	2-VIII-B-10
Manipulate mortar for traversing and searching fires.	2-VIII-B-11
Adjust fire without an FDC.	2-VIII-E-1
Lay 81-mm mortar for direction using direct alinement method (fire without FDC).	2-VIII-E-2
Lay mortar for direction using M2 aiming circle.	2-VIII-E-3
Lay mortar for direction using M2 compass (carrier-mounted).	2-VIII-E-5
Supervise squad during the conduct of fire.	2-VIII-E-6

Place carrier-mounted 107-mm (4.2-in) mortar into action.	2-VIII-D-1
Boresight 107-mm (4.2-in) mortar.	2-VIII-D-2
Perform safety checks on 107-mm (4.2-in) mortar.	2-VIII-D-3
Lay mortar for deflection and elevation.	2-VIII-D-4
Prepare 107-mm (4.2-in) mortar ammunition for firing.	2-VIII-D-5
Maintain 107-mm (4.2-in) mortar and equipment.	2-VIII-D-6
Remove a misfire from the 107-mm (4.2-in) mortar.	2-VIII-D-7
Refer sight and realine aiming posts.	2-VIII-D-8
Reciprocally lay mortar using M2 aiming circle and place out aiming posts.	2-VIII-D-9
Manipulate mortar for traversing fires.	2-VIII-D-10
Engage target using fire without FDC.	2-VIII-D-11
Drive an APC cross-country.	2-VII-B-1
Drive an APC on roads, in vehicle parks, and in built-up areas.	2-VII-B-2
Drive an APC with night vision devices, infrared equipment, and blackout drive.	2-VII-B-3
Operate an APC in water.	2-VII-B-4
Start the APC engine using auxiliary power.	2-VII-B-5
Perform a tracked vehicle ESC inspection.	2-VII-B-6
Maintain required TAMMS records on a tracked vehicle.	2-VII-B-7
Perform operator maintenance on an APC.	2-VII-B-8
Maintain auxiliary generator on M577 tracked vehicle.	2-VII-B-9
Install/operate auxiliary generator on M577 tracked vehicle.	2-VII-B-10
Maintain caliber .50 machinegun and ammunition.	2-III-F-1

Load, reduce a stoppage, unload, and clear a caliber .50 machinegun.

2-III-F-2

Engage targets with a caliber .50 machinegun.

2-III-F-3

Set headspace and timing on a caliber .50 machinegun.

2-III-F-4

Target/confirm targeting on a caliber .50 machinegun.

2-III-F-5

Mount/dismount an AN/TVS-2 sight on caliber .50 machinegun.

2-III-F-6

Boresight an AN/TVS-2 to caliber .50 machinegun.

2-III-F-7

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

REQUEST/CONTROL MEDICAL AIR EVACUATION OF CASUALTY/CASUALTIES.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

During daylight, in a field environment, given a 1:50,000 map, grid coordinate location, FM tactical radio, frequency and call sign, medic (optional), marking material (engineer tape, panels, rocks, etc.), and a casualty/casualties with an injury/injuries that cannot be treated on the site or an injury/injuries that has been treated and still requires medical air evacuation.

STANDARDS:

1. Select and mark an appropriate landing site for medevac aircraft (minimum requirement for light helicopter is a cleared area 100 feet in diameter with an approach and departure zone clear of obstructions) or assure that medevac personnel are aware of lack of a landing site.
2. Call for and request air medevac using the following elements in sequence:
 - a. **Location** - Two-letter 100,000 grid identification and 6-digit grid coordinate.
 - b. **Radio Frequency/Call Sign** - Radio frequencies and call sign of unit requesting the air medevac.
 - c. **Precedence** - Urgent, priority, or routine as recommended by medical personnel present or by ranking individual on the site.
 - d. **Special Equipment** - Hoist, jungle/forest penetrator (for dense tree growth) or equipment deemed necessary by medical personnel.
3. Prior to arrival of medevac aircraft, obtain the following information concerning the casualty/casualties.
 - a. **U.S. Personnel** - Name, rank, social security number, and organization (if applicable).
 - b. **Other Personnel** - Name and nationality.

4. Load and aid in positioning of casualties aboard medevac aircraft. If there is more than one casualty, load the most serious litter casualties last. Insure weapon(s) accompany casualty/casualties.

TRAINING

1. **Selection and Marking of Helicopter Landing Sites.** The unit requesting air ambulance service is responsible for selecting and properly marking the helicopter landing sites.

a. The helicopter landing site and approach zones to the areas should be free of obstructions. Inclosed areas of restricted space, such as small clearings, should be avoided. The approach zones should permit the helicopter to land and take off into the prevailing wind.

b. Definite measurements for landing sites **cannot** be prescribed, since they must vary with temperature, altitude, wind, terrain, loading conditions, and individual helicopter characteristics. The minimum requirement for a light helicopter is a cleared area 100 feet in diameter with an approach and departure zone clear of obstruction.

c. The landing site should be outlined with material, such as engineer tape or rocks, of a color contrasting with the background. Where the tactical situation permits, a landing site should be marked with a letter "H", using identification panels or other appropriate marking material (figure 1).

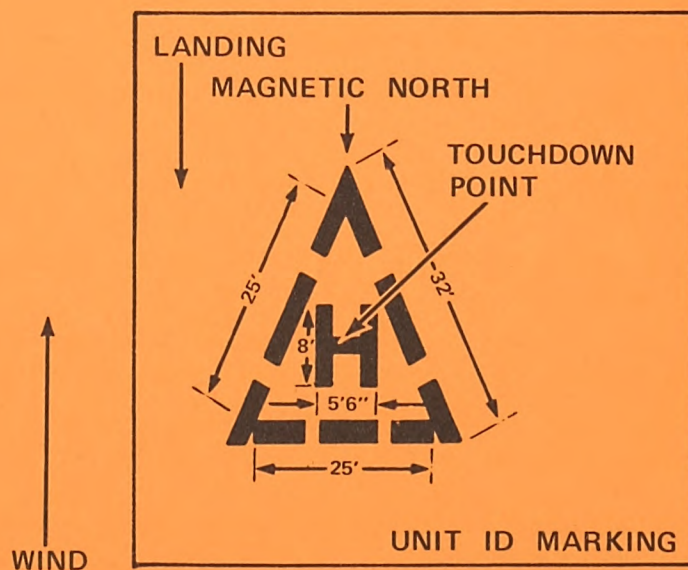


Figure 1.

2. Army medical air evacuation requests will include the following elements in the sequence listed:

a. **Location.** Grid coordinates will contain the 6-digit grid location and be preceded by the 100,000 meter grid identification.

b. **Radio Frequency/Call Sign.** The frequency and call sign should be that of the radio at the site of the unit requesting the medical evacuation.

c. **Patient Category of Precedence.** This is the movement (pickup) precedence as recommended by the medical personnel or ranking individual if no medical personnel are present at the casualty location.

(1) **Urgent.** Emergency cases which must be evacuated immediately to save life or limb. It is used when evacuation is required within two hours.

(2) **Priority.** Casualties requiring prompt medical care not locally available. This is used when it is anticipated that the casualty must be evacuated within four hours or his medical condition will deteriorate and become an urgent case.

(3) **Routine.** Casualties requiring evacuation, but whose condition is not expected to deteriorate during the first several hours or longer.
NOTE: Psychiatric cases are considered in this category.

d. **Special Equipment/Emergency Medical Supplies.** These may include, but are not limited to a hoist or jungle/forest penetrator (used to evacuate a casualty from a dense growth of trees and vegetation which prevents a medevac aircraft from landing) or other medical supplies, as deemed necessary by the medical personnel present at the casualty site.

NOTE: THE LOCATION, CALL SIGN AND RADIO FREQUENCY, CATEGORY OF PRECEDENCE, AND SPECIAL EQUIPMENT SHOULD ALWAYS BE TRANSMITTED FIRST BECAUSE THEY ARE ESSENTIAL FOR AN AIR AMBULANCE MISSION TO BE CONDUCTED. THE FOLLOWING ITEMS SHOULD ALSO BE SENT WHEN TIME AND SITUATION PERMIT.

e. **Number and Type of Casualties.** Example: 2 litter and 1 ambulatory patients.

f. **Type of Injury, Wound, or Illness.** Example: Penetrating gunshot wound (GSW) of abdomen, first and second degree burns over 30 percent of body, etc.

g. **Patient Nationality.** Self-explanatory e.g., US military, civilian, third country national.

h. **Security of Pickup Site.** Information on the enemy; example: Enemy forces located approximately 300 meters south of this location. Presently receiving incoming indirect enemy fire. If there is no enemy activity, so state.

i. **Site Marking.** This is the method of marking the site such as smoke, panels, flares, etc., or other means as directed by the pilot.

j. **Weather at Pickup Site.** Cloudy, windy, rainy, sunny or clear, etc.

k. **Terrain Description.** Self-explanatory, e.g., flat and open, slope, pinnacle, etc.

3. Information Concerning Casualties. Prior to the arrival of medevac aircraft, obtain the following information which pertains to any casualty.

a. U.S. Personnel - Name, rank, social security number, and organization.

b. Other Personnel - Name and nationality. This information is used for locating the casualty after he is evacuated and hospitalized.

4. Responsibility for Loading and Security. The pilot of the aircraft is responsible for insuring that prescribed methods of loading and securing litters and related equipment are followed by the personnel loading patients in the helicopter. The final decision as to how many patients may be safely loaded lies with the pilot in command of the aircraft. If there is more than one casualty, the most serious litter casualties should be loaded last so they can be unloaded first upon arrival at the field hospital.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11A-0075

REFERENCES:

FM 8-15, Medical Support in Divisions, Separate Brigades, and The Armored Cavalry Regiment

FM 8-35, Transportation of the Sick and Wounded

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

EMPLOY THE M8 AUTOMATIC CHEMICAL AGENT ALARM SYSTEM

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

Given an M8 alarm system which consists of M43 Detector, M42 Alarm, M10 Power Source, BA 3517/U Battery (for hand carry or backpack), TM 3-6665-225-12, and vehicle applicable to your specific unit.

STANDARDS:

1. In a stationary situation, insure the alarm system is connected, a functional test conducted (with the alarm system located approximately 150 meters forward of the friendly element) and repositioned as wind direction changes.
2. During movement, insure the alarm system is connected, mounted on the forward vehicle or is with the most forward man (man-packed or hand-carried in the moving element) and a functional test is conducted.

TRAINING

1. Automatic Chemical Agent Alarm. The M8 automatic chemical agent alarm is the primary means of detecting chemical agents arriving from an upwind chemical attack. It is capable of detecting chemical agents primarily in vapor and inhalant aerosol form by an automatic low-level audible alarm and visual signal. It is issued to platoons, companies, and similar units. See TM 3-6665-225-12 for technical details on the M8 automatic chemical agent alarm.

2. Components of the M8 alarm system (see figure 1).

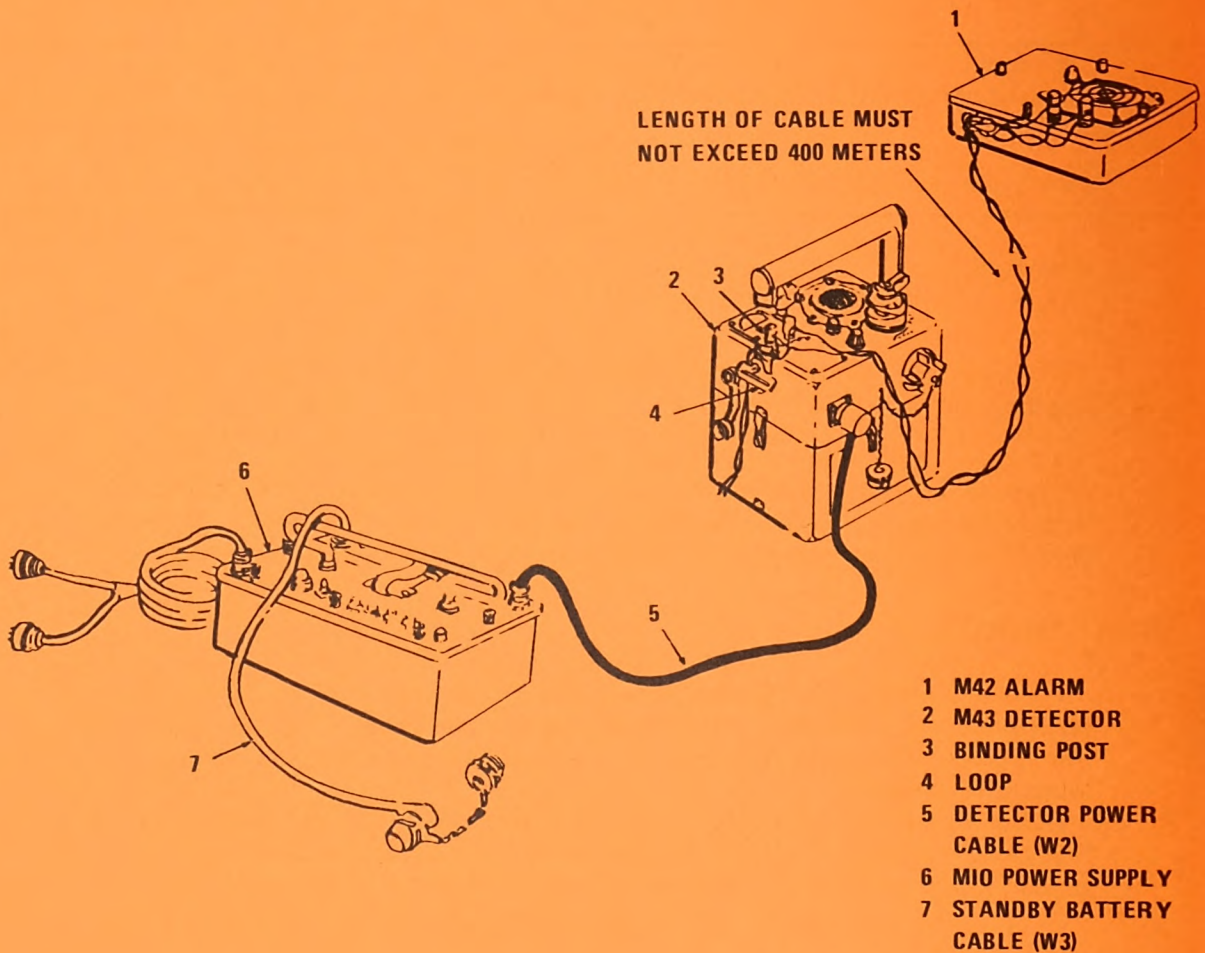


Figure 1.

3. Employment. A typical organization of an automatic chemical agent alarm system for the company in the defense is illustrated in figure 2. If the prevailing wind changes, the detectors must be moved accordingly. The detector can be mounted on a vehicle or carried by hand/backpacked when the unit is on the move.

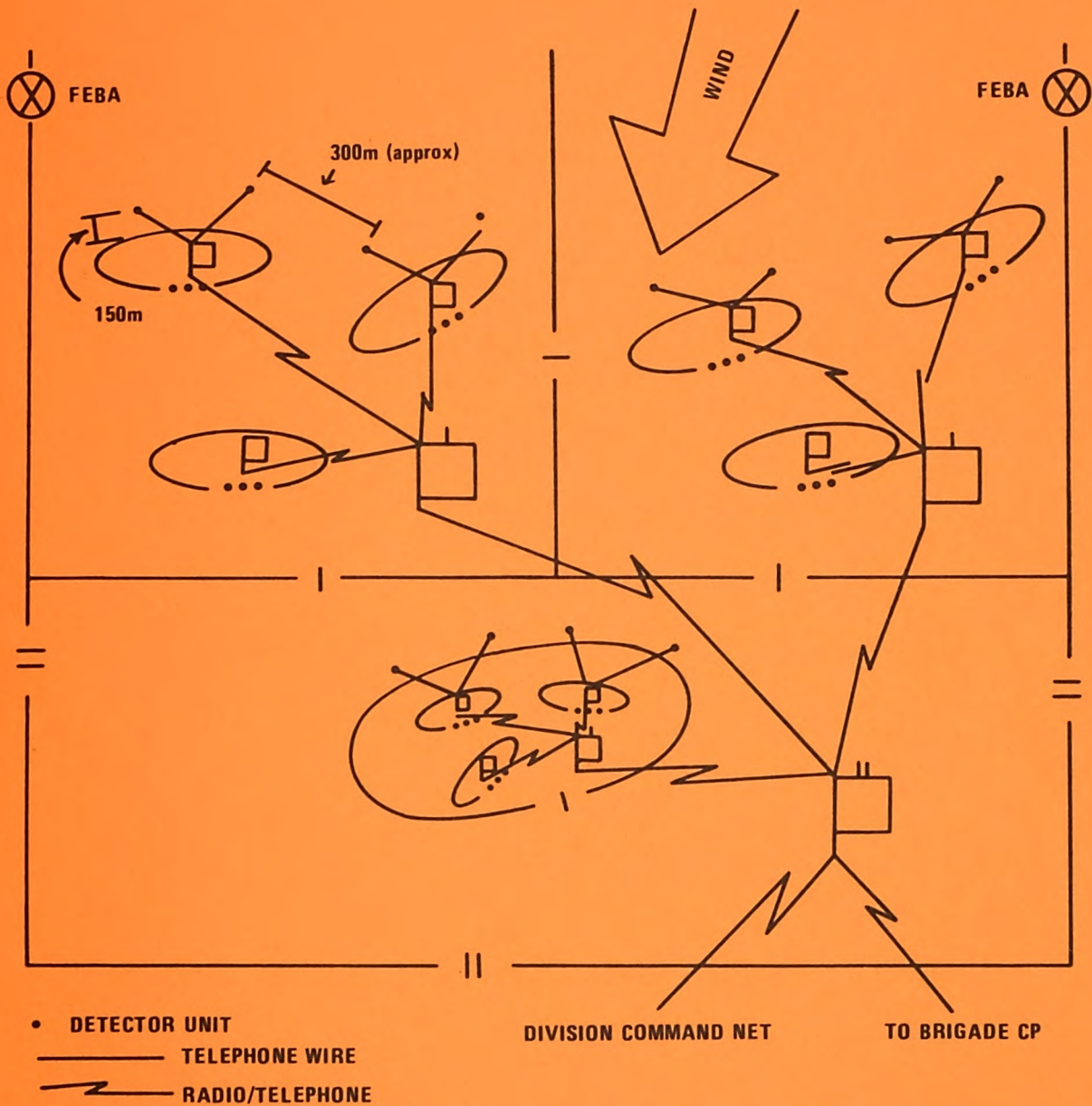


Figure 2. Typical organization of an automatic chemical agent alarm system for the company in defense.

4. Installation for Movement. See figure 3 for backpacking and vehicle movement of alarm system.

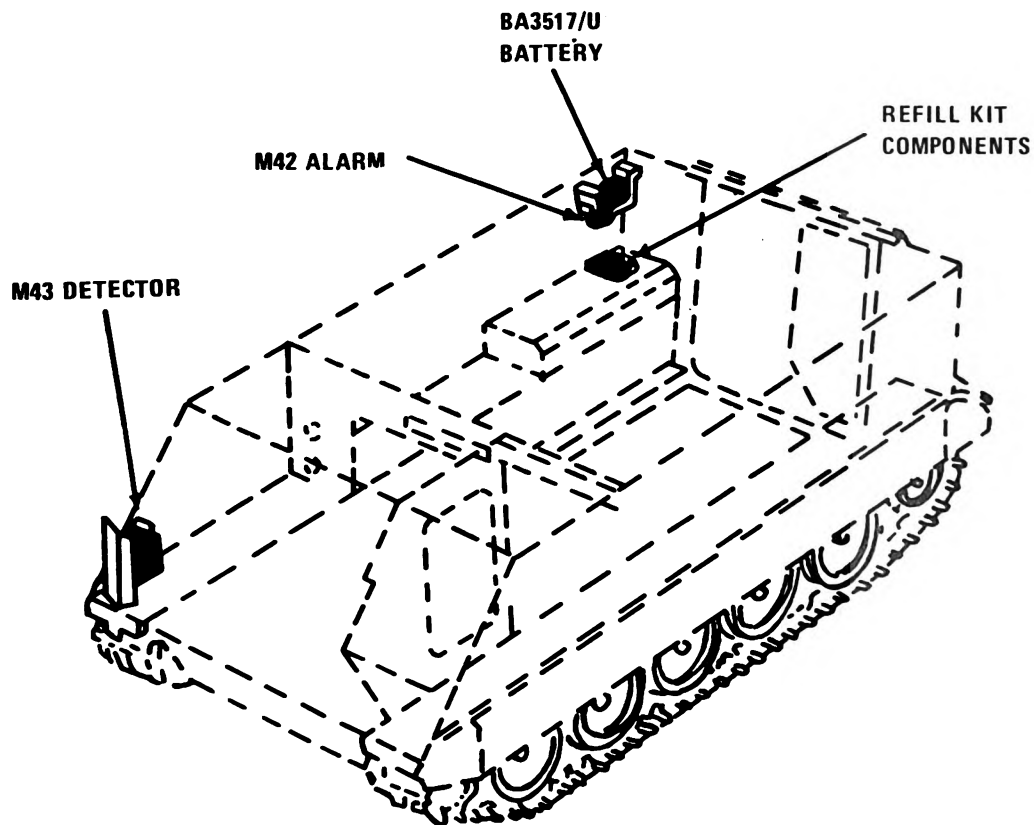


Figure 3a. M14 alarm system installed in a full-tracked personnel carrier.

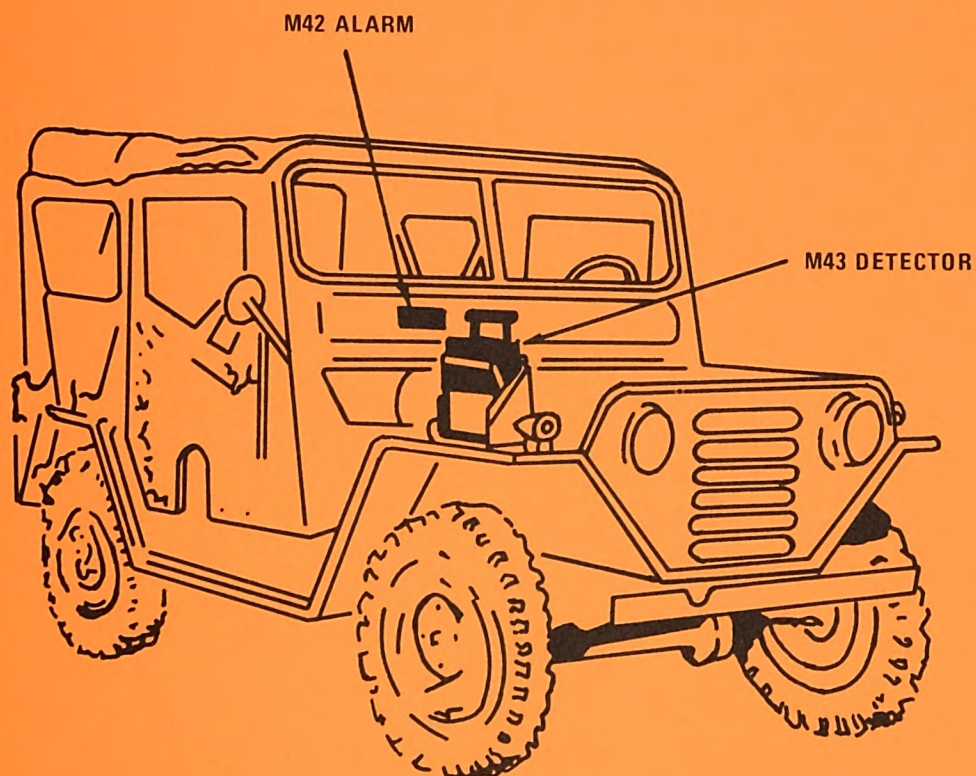
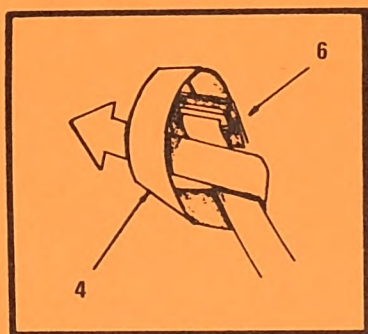
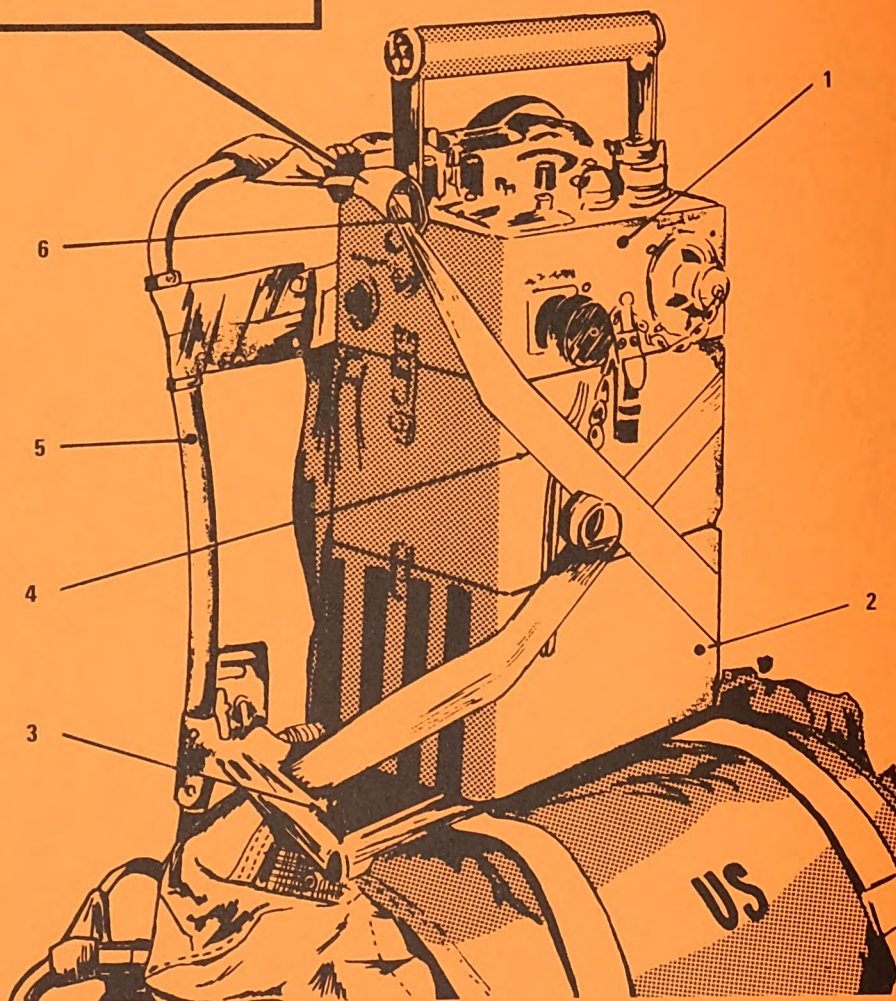


Figure 3b. M11 alarm system installed in a one-quarter-ton utility truck.



CAUTION:
STRAP FASTENER LOOP (6)
MUST BE TURNED UPWARD
AS SHOWN IN DETAIL TO
INSURE ADEQUATE
CLEARANCE OF AIR OUTLET.



- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1 M43 detector | 4 Strap |
| 2 BA3517/U battery | 5 Rucksack |
| 3 Cargo shelf | 6 Loop |

Figure 3c. M43 detector and BA 3517/U battery installed on a rucksack.

5. Functional Tests.

a. M43 Detector. When the battery test knob is rotated, the horn output level varies from minimum (LO) to maximum (HI). Pressing in the knob connects the power source to the meter. The meter is located on top of the unit. It provides a visual indication of the power source voltage when the HORN VOL - BATTERY TEST knob is pressed.

b. M42 Alarm. In the test position, the ALARM - RED indicator will flash and the loudspeaker will sound.

c. M10 Power Source. The POWER ON indicator lights when the M10 power supply is providing DC power.

d. BA 3517/U Battery. Used for hand-carry/backpack mode. Making tests as in a and b above will determine whether the battery is operational or not.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11A-0171

REFERENCES:

**FM 21-40, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
Defense**

TM 3-6665-225-12, Alarm, Chemical Agent, Automatic

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK SUPERVISE USE OF UNIT RADIAC EQUIPMENT.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

As a platoon sergeant in a TOE infantry company given dosimeters, IM 174A/PDs, an AN/PDR-27, and a requirement to:

SITUATION 1: Operate in a nuclear environment with your platoon.

SITUATION 2: Supervise a radiological survey or conduct unit monitoring.

STANDARDS:

SITUATION 1: Orally report to the commander (when so requested) the total dose of gamma radiation received by platoon members, to within 10 rads, and any noticeable increase (5 rads) as it occurs. Insure that contamination of food, water, and equipment is detected before it becomes a hazard to platoon members. (NOTE: Standards may be specified in more detail by unit SOP.)

SITUATION 2: Supervise a radiological survey so that the radiation pattern in the designated area is determined to within 10% of actual radiation at any point without damaging equipment or harming survey personnel. Supervise monitoring so that dose-rates are reported as specified in unit's SOP. (NOTE: Supervision may entail training personnel to operate radiacmeters.)

TRAINING

1. Radiac instruments used to detect and measure radiation are illustrated in figure 1.

a. Dose-rate meters. Dose-rate meters are electronic devices designed to measure the dose-rate of radiation.

(1) The standard ion-chamber radiacmeter IM-174 A/PD is used for area monitoring and survey. It is a high-range dose-rate meter; gamma radiation readings are indicated in units from 1 to 500 rad/hr. It is normally issued on the basis of one per platoon-size unit.

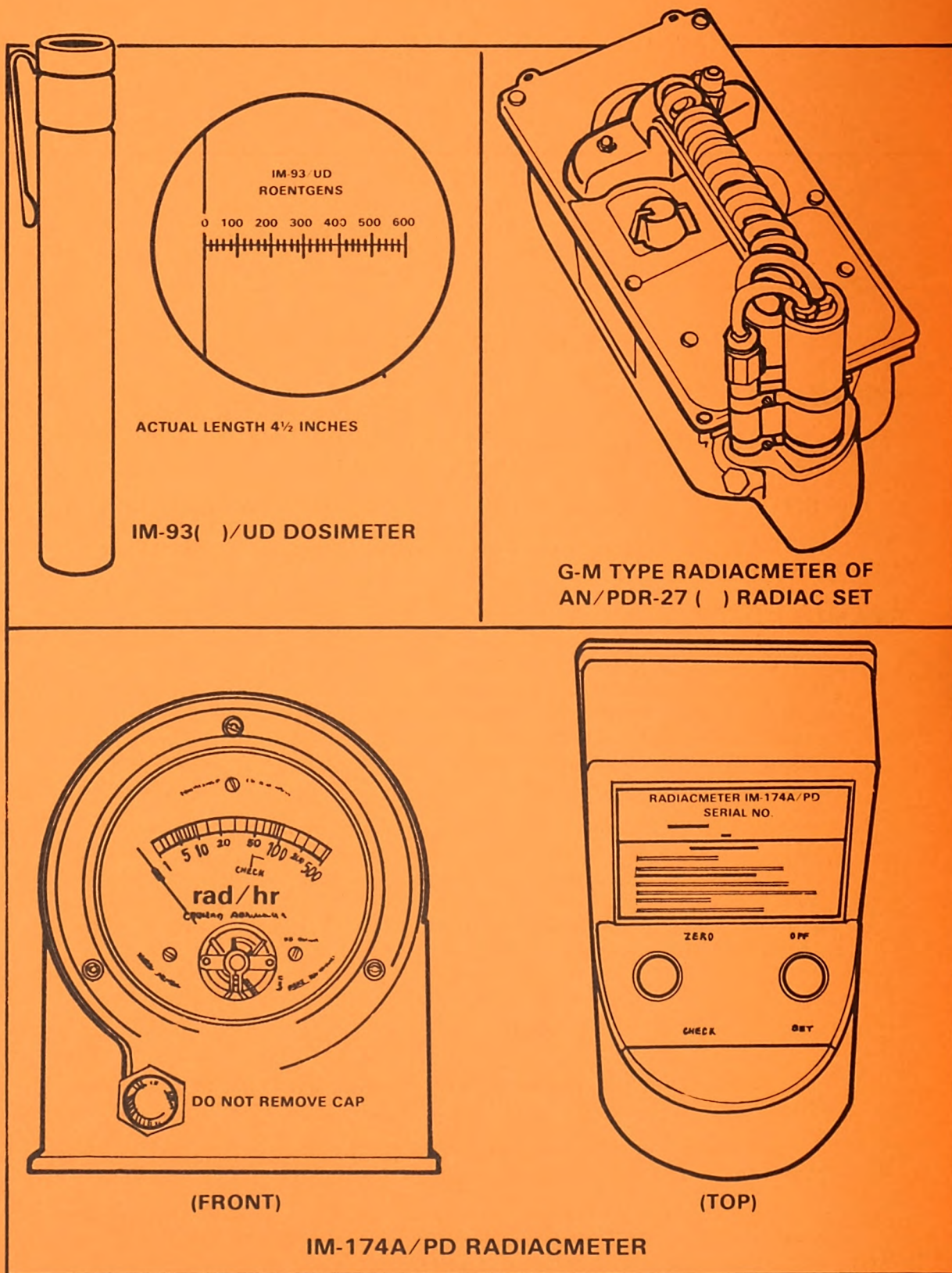


Figure 1. Radiac instruments.

2-I-B-17.1

(2) The radiac set AN/PDR-27 (*) is a low-range dose-rate Geiger-Mueller (G-M) type instrument used for monitoring personnel, food, and equipment. It is issued on the basis of one per divisional company-size combat and combat support unit.

b. Dosimeters. Dosimeters are devices designed to measure the total nuclear radiation (gamma) dose received by individuals. Dosimeters must be recharged after not more than 2 or 3 days of use (preferably each day) and when the total dose reads more than 500 rads. Recharging times normally are designated in the unit SOP.

(1) The IM-93 ()/UD tactical dosimeter, the standard type, is a self-indicating (direct reading) pocket dosimeter. Normally, it is issued on the basis of two per platoon-size unit (and two spares in the company headquarters). If elements of a platoon-size unit operate separately under conditions to warrant it, a wider issue of dosimeters may be made. TM 11-6665-214-10 contains information on the IM-93 ()/UD dosimeter.

(2) The radiac detector chargers PP-1578/PD and PP-1578A/PD are used to charge the IM-93 ()/UD dosimeter. They are issued on the basis of one per four dosimeters, no more than five nor less than two per company-size unit. TB SIG 226-8 contains information on the PP-1578/PD and PP-1578A/PD radiac detector chargers.

2. Radiological surveys. Radiological survey is the directed effort to determine the extent and dose rates of radiation in an area.

a. Organization of radiological survey party. Surveys are performed by one or more radiological survey parties and a control party. A ground survey party includes a monitor, who operates a dose-rate meter and records all survey data, and an assistant, who may be a driver or radio operator or both. Additional personnel may be included in a survey party for security or other reasons. The control party directs the survey, collects the data reported, and assembles the data into a usable form. The control party and survey parties are usually organized and equipped with unit resources.

b. Company-size units. As a rule, company-size units organize and train at least two survey parties (primary and alternate) for each dose-rate survey meter; only one party will be equipped with a survey meter. Survey parties are organized to use organic vehicles that provide maximum protection against nuclear radiation; for example, armored vehicles for mechanized units. Survey techniques for ground and air surveys, air-ground correlation factors, and correlation factors for vehicles and structures are given in FM 3-12.

3. Radiological monitoring. Radiac instruments are required for the detection of nuclear radiation because it cannot be detected by the physical senses. Radiological monitoring is the detection of radiation and the measurement of the dose-rate with radiac instruments. The radiac instruments used for monitoring are dose-rate meters, described in paragraph 1. Radiological monitoring of the unit area alerts the commander to a hazard that would otherwise go undetected or unmeasured.

A single radiation measurement usually has limited operational significance (except to the unit in the immediate area), since it gives information at the point of reading only. However, a number of individual measurements considered together can give a picture of the radiation pattern over the area involved. A number of readings made at the same point over a period of time are required to determine the fallout decay rate. Several different points for taking readings may be required in variable terrain.

a. Responsibilities. Monitoring is included in normal reconnaissance and intelligence activities of all units. Radiological monitoring at all levels is a command responsibility and is initiated upon order of the unit commander or higher headquarters, or pursuant to SOP or other standing instructions. Units that detect radiation in an area report it according to their SOP and mark the area with a radiological contamination marker ("ATOM") according to STANAG 2002 (app F). Radiation dose rates and time and location of readings are reported to higher headquarters.

b. Company-size units. Normally, company-size units maintain a minimum of two trained monitors per unit dose-rate meter. Monitoring techniques, correlation factor data, and recording data forms are described in FM 3-12. Monitoring may be periodic or continuous as described below.

(1) Periodic monitoring is routinely conducted during nuclear warfare. All units routinely monitor a designated point in their respective areas at least once each hour. The CBR defense annex of the SOP should give detailed guidance on monitoring procedures. Units authorized several instruments need use only one for this purpose. However, instruments are alternated to conserve batteries.

(2) Continuous monitoring is initiated by all units when a fallout warning is received; when on an administrative or a tactical move; when a nuclear burst is reported, seen, or heard; when radiation above 1 rad/hr is detected by periodic monitoring; and on order of the commander. Continuous monitoring stops on instructions from higher headquarters or when the dose rate falls below 1 rad/hr (except for units on the move).

TASK NUMBER: 071-11A-0172

REFERENCE:

FM 21-40, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

PREPARE AND SUBMIT NBC-4 REPORT.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

Following a nuclear attack, given a unit monitor, a dose-rate instrument, correct format for NBC-4 report, FM tactical radio, paper and pencil.

SITUATION: Having received from the unit monitor, a dose-rate reading(s), location(s) where reading(s) were taken, and time(s) of reading(s).

STANDARDS:

Within 5 minutes, prepare information for an NBC-4 report (using correct format) for transmission to your next higher headquarters.

TRAINING

1. a. The initial detection of 1 rad/hr will be reported to the company with an IMMEDIATE precedence on the company command net. The report will be made in the clear (unless otherwise specified), giving location, dose-rate reading, and time detected. The company will submit an NBC-4 report (figure 1) to battalion with an immediate precedence.

b. Purpose. The NBC-4 report is used for radiation dose-rate measurements.

c. Format.

(1) Letter items Q, R, and S may be repeated as often as necessary.

(2) Radiation dose-rate is measured in the open, 1 meter above the ground. Other conditions (such as measurement from within a track or bunker, etc.) will be specified in the message. See Task: Supervise use of unit radiac equipment.

d. Users of NBC-4 are not confined solely to the use of the letter items shown in figure 1.

2. Company reporting procedure.

a. The company will maintain a monitor at the CP. When appropriate, the monitor will make routine checks of the company area and CP per unit SOP.

b. Subsequent reports will be screened and consolidated by the company. Reports will be submitted as the dose rate in the area is rising; at the first indication that the dose-rate is beginning to decline; and after that as the battalion directs. These reports will be assigned an IMMEDIATE precedence.

LET- TER	MEANING	EXAMPLE
	Precedence	_____
	Date/time (local or ZULU time, state which)	_____
	Security Classification	_____
	From	_____
	To	_____
	Type of Report	NBC 4 (NUCLEAR)
Q.	Location of reading (UTM).	Q. LB 123987
R.	Dose rate (rad/hr). (This is NOT normalized to H + 1 hour.) The words "initial," "increasing," "peak," or "decreasing" may be added.	R. 35 INITIAL
S.	Date/time of reading (local or ZULU, state which).	S. 201735 (local) Q. LB 129965 R. 60 S. 201650 (local) Q. LB 146808 R. 27 INCREASING S. 201710 (local)

Example of an NBC-4 Report

Figure 1.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11A-0181

REFERENCE:

Fm 21-40, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

SUPERVISE UNIT DECONTAMINATION OF EQUIPMENT.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

Given a requirement to recommend a layout for and maintain operation of unit decontamination station for your unit's vehicles and other major items of equipment.

STANDARDS:

1. Select decontamination agents and methods appropriate to type of equipment and type of contamination.
2. Recommend organization for and layout of the decontamination station.

TRAINING

1. Unit decontamination is performed by unit personnel normally under the supervision of the unit CBR officer or CBR NCO, using the unit's decontaminating equipment (sometimes with additional equipment from higher headquarters) and the procedures discussed in the TASK: **Decontamination of Unit Equipment**. Figure 1 illustrates a suggested layout for an equipment decontamination station. When using DS2 at point #2, you should omit point #3.

2. Decontaminating materials, their uses, and actions. The materials listed below may be used on most types of equipment unless otherwise specified.

a. STB Decontaminating Agent (Bleach).

(1) How used. STB can be applied undiluted but should be used either as a dry mix (with earth) or a wet mix (with water).

NOTE: It should not be left on contaminated surfaces for longer than 24 hours.

(2) Action. STB neutralizes liquid chemical agents by chemical action. Wet mix is effective against biological agents.

b. DS2 Decontaminating Agent.

(1) How used. DS2 can be applied easily with the 1½-quart decontaminating apparatus, a broom, or a swab. One application of DS2 should be made to the contaminated surface and, after 30 minutes, flushed with water.

(2) Action. DS2 neutralizes all known chemical agents and most biological agents.

c. BPL Biological Decontaminant.

(1) How used. BPL can be disseminated as an aerosol. Normally one gallon of BPL is required to decontaminate each 25,000 cubic feet of space.

(2) Action. BPL destroys micro-organisms, including bacterial spores.

d. Washing Soda (Sodium Carbonate).

(1) How used. A solution is made by stirring 2 pounds of washing soda into 2½ gallons of water.

(2) Action. It neutralizes most chemical agents and is especially effective against G-agents.

e. Caustic Soda (Lye).

(1) How used. A 5 percent solution is made by stirring 1 pound of lye into 2½ gallons of water.

(2) Action. It is used to neutralize chemical and biological agents. Decontamination is faster with concentrated solutions.

f. Fuels and Solvents.

(1) How used. Fuel is applied to contaminated surfaces and ignited. Solvent is applied with swabs, taking care not to spread contamination.

(2) Action. Ignited fuel destroys agents; solvents merely remove them, but sufficient solvents can dilute the most dangerous contamination.

g. Water or Steam.

(1) How used. It is applied under high pressure.

(2) Action. It removes dirt or grease containing chemical agents or radioactive material. Hot soapy water destroys G-agents and physically removes other chemical and radiological contamination.

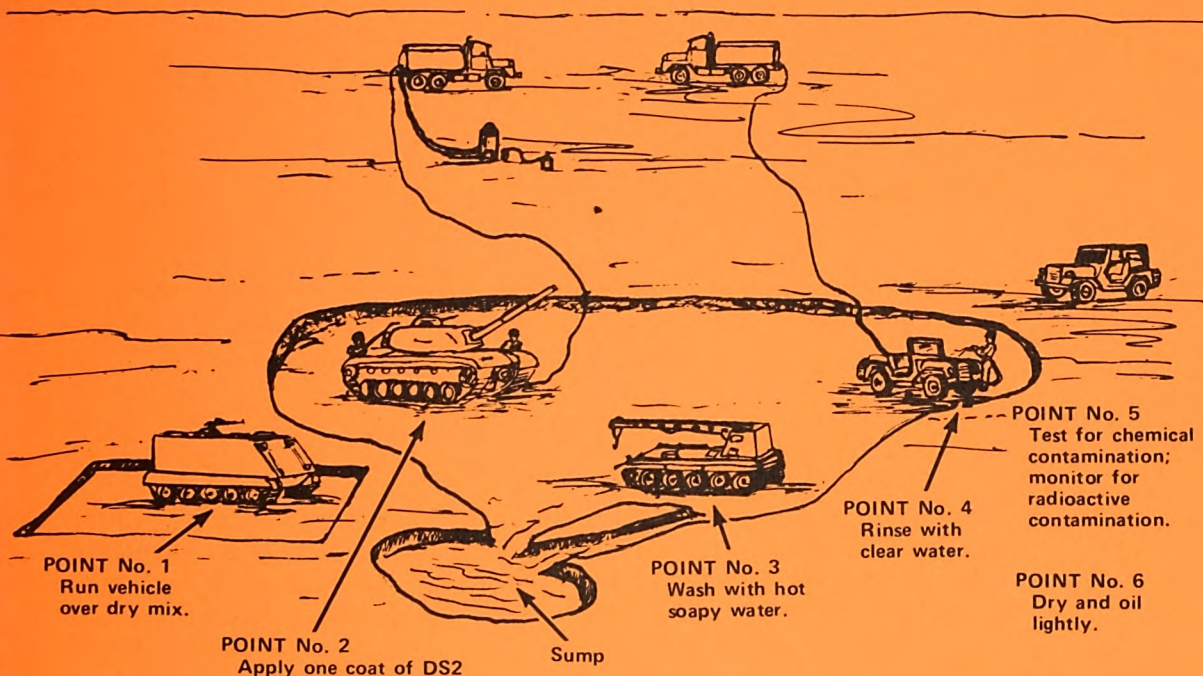


Figure 1.

h. Hot air.

(1) How used. For special situations, such as decontamination of delicate instruments contaminated with liquid agents.

(2) Action. It evaporates liquid chemical contaminants.

3. The decontaminants listed above are not to be used for decontamination of personnel.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11A-0127

REFERENCES:

FM 21-40, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense

TM 3-220, Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Decontamination.

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

ESTABLISH A LISTENING POST/OBSERVATION POST (LP/OP)

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

You are a mortar platoon sergeant in a defensive position, given a mortar platoon, all assigned platoon TOE equipment, a TA 312 (or TA1) and/or a radio, and a requirement to establish an LP and/or OP to observe a designated area or probable avenue of approach forward of or on the flanks of your platoon.

STANDARDS:

Upon moving your platoon into the assigned defensive position, you will select and occupy a position using at least two men which:

1. Is within effective small arms range of the platoon.
2. Allows detection of enemy activity within the designated area or avenue of approach before it would be detectable from the platoon defensive positions, and before the enemy could detect the platoon defensive area.
3. Has a means of communication (wire or radio) with the platoon leader (may be through the squad leader).

TRAINING

1. **General.** LP/OPs are generally established along probable avenues of approach to listen and observe and provide early warning of enemy approach. OPs are used primarily during the hours of daylight, while LPs are used during the hours of limited visibility. The location of an OP may be different from that of an LP. OPs should be pulled in and LPs sent out during periods of limited visibility if their locations are different.

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

ESTABLISH A LISTENING POST/OBSERVATION POST (LP/OP)

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

You are a mortar platoon sergeant in a defensive position, given a mortar platoon, all assigned platoon TOE equipment, a TA 312 (or TA1) and/or a radio, and a requirement to establish an LP and/or OP to observe a designated area or probable avenue of approach forward of or on the flanks of your platoon.

STANDARDS:

Upon moving your platoon into the assigned defensive position, you will select and occupy a position using at least two men which:

1. Is within effective small arms range of the platoon.
2. Allows detection of enemy activity within the designated area or avenue of approach before it would be detectable from the platoon defensive positions, and before the enemy could detect the platoon defensive area.
3. Has a means of communication (wire or radio) with the platoon leader (may be through the squad leader).

TRAINING

1. **General.** LP/OPs are generally established along probable avenues of approach to listen and observe and provide early warning of enemy approach. OPs are used primarily during the hours of daylight, while LPs are used during the hours of limited visibility. The location of an OP may be different from that of an LP. OPs should be pulled in and LPs sent out during periods of limited visibility if their locations are different.

2. SELECTION OF AN OBSERVATION POST (OP).

a. The site selected for an observation post should provide:

- (1) Maximum observation of the desired area (specified by the platoon leader).
- (2) Cover and concealment for the occupants of the OP.
- (3) Concealed routes to and from the OP.

b. Observation is the primary means of determining whether or not the above conditions exist at a site.

c. Usually, the best location for an OP is on or near the military crest of a hill. Topographical crests should be avoided because of the possibility of being skylined. It may be appropriate to establish the OP well down the forward slope when observation is restricted by the terrain (figure 1).

d. Observation posts and listening posts should be within effective small arms range of unit establishing LP/OP and supported by other supporting fires when possible.

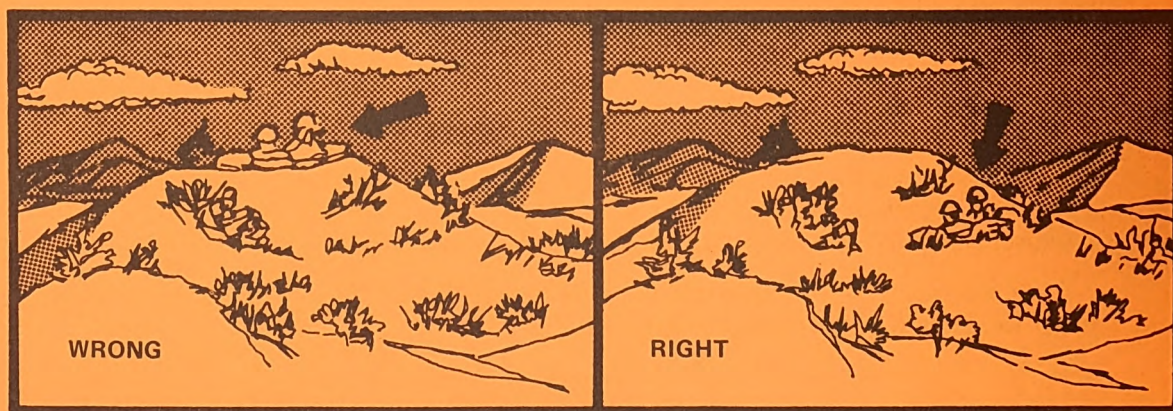


Figure 1.

3. ESTABLISHING AND OPERATING AN OBSERVATION POST.

a. Wire is the primary means of communication with an OP and is supplemented by radio. Wire and radio antennas should be carefully positioned and camouflaged to avoid detection by the enemy (figure 2).

b. Personnel going to and from the OP must move carefully so that movement does not reveal the location to the enemy. Separate routes to and from the OP are established. Camouflage is most important on an OP. The OP should be camouflaged even when natural concealment is adequate.

c. OPs are operated in reliefs. A minimum of two men is necessary for each relief. One observes while the other records and reports observed information. The observer and recorder should switch duties every 30 minutes because the visual efficiency of an observer decreases rapidly after that length of time.

4. ESTABLISHING AND OPERATING A LISTENING POST.

a. An LP is a position from which you listen and observe during periods of limited visibility (darkness, smoke, or bad weather). The enemy may use different, more open avenues of approach during limited visibility conditions; therefore, an OP may have to be moved to another position to serve as an LP at night.

b. LPs are usually closer to defense positions than the OPs. You may be given a night-vision device for use on your LP. The enemy employs infiltrators against your defense at night, so a series of competent LPs is your best security. LPs backed up by alert troops equipped with night-vision devices, and by snipers can counter this infiltration.



Figure 2.

c. LPs are operated in reliefs except when movement to and from positions would reveal their locations or endanger the personnel.

d. Otherwise, listening posts are established and operated in the same general manner as observation posts.

TASK NUMEER: 071-11C-5705

REFERENCE:

FM 21-75, Combat Skills of the Soldier

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

PREPARE THE RATER'S SECTION OF A SENIOR ENLISTED EVALUATION REPORT (SEER)

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

Given DA Pamphlet 623-1, one blank DA Form 2166-5A, and a number 2 lead pencil.

STANDARDS:

Complete parts II and III of the Senior Enlisted Evaluation Report. DA Form 2166-5A, as outlined in DA Pamphlet 623-1 (Preparation of Enlisted Evaluation Reports).

TRAINING

1. Parts I and VII of the report will be completed by the Military Personnel Officer (MILPO). Parts II and III are completed by you (the rater) and the indorser. Part IV is completed by the indorser and part V is completed by the individual being rated. Part VI is completed by the reviewer only after parts I through V have been completed.

NOTE: Part I should be checked by the rater and rated individual for possible discrepancies.

2. Part II.

a. **Block A.** You will enter the actual duties performed by the rated soldier including additional duties.

A.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES	INDIVIDUAL PERFORMS DUTIES AS A SECTION LEADER WITHIN A WEAPONS PLATOON.
----	-----------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------

b. **Block B.** This block is not applicable to the rater. Will be completed by the indorser.

B.	INDORSER HAS NOT OBSERVED AND CANNOT RATE SOLDIER	<input type="checkbox"/>
----	---------------------------------------------------	--------------------------

c. **Block C.** Two selections are possible. Check the appropriate box to indicate frequency of contact, and if applicable, also check "reports and records."

C.	REPORT BASED ON:	DAILY CONTACT	FREQ OBSN	INFREQ OBSN	REPT & REC
		R <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		I <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

d. **Block D.** Mark the "yes" or "no" block as appropriate. A "no" response here requires explanation in Block K.

D.	SOLDIER SUPPORTS THE ARMY'S EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM	YES	NO
		R <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		I <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

e. **Block E.** Performance Qualities. Rate the individual carefully on each of the six performance qualities by marking the appropriate box for each quality. Mark ratings in soft pencil on the basis of the given rating scale. Enter the score for each quality in black ink in the score box at the right hand column. Total these scores and enter in the totals box at the bottom of the right hand column, and in the appropriate location in Block I. The same marking procedure will be used for Blocks, F, G, and H, using the appropriate boxes in Block I. If the score for Block E exceeds 24 or is less than 6, justify in Block K.

E. PERFORMANCE QUALITIES		RANKS SUPERIOR		EXCEEDS OR MEETS DUTY REQUIREMENT		NEEDS IMPROVEMENT		SCORE	
		WITH VERY BEST	TO MOST	3	2	1	0		
									R
1. Anticipates requirements and actively pursues methods of improving duty performance. (Initiative)	R	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
2. Is physically fit, as required, for MOS/grade during combat. (Physical Condition)	R	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
3. Takes pride in high standards of dress, grooming, and military manner. (Military Bearing)	R	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
4. Behavior on and off duty is in accordance with highest Army standards. (Personal Conduct)	R	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
5. Is dependable and conscientious in fulfilling obligations. (Responsibility)	R	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
6. Is well informed on the scope of knowledge required for assigned duties. (Technical Competence)	R	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
TOTALS								24	

f. Block F. Leadership Skills. These skills are critical to the senior enlisted soldier. The soldier's performance as a leader depends on mastering them. If the score exceeds 20 or is below 5, justify in Block K.

F. LEADERSHIP SKILLS	RANKS SUPERIOR		EXCEEDS OR MEETS DUTY REQUIREMENT		NEEDS IMPROVEMENT		SCORE		
	WITH VERY BEST	TO MOST	3	2	Some	Much	R	I	
									1
1. Is clear and to the point in conveying information and in giving directions. (Communications)	R	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
2. Promotes personal and professional growth of subordinates through personal interest in the ir problems.(Counseling)	R	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
3. Provides effective instruction (formal or informal) to improve the professional competence of subordinates. (Training)	R	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
4. Selects best course of action after weighing the alternatives.(Decision Ability)	R	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
5. Is fair, inspires confidence, accepts guidance, and has earned respect. (Relationship with others)	R	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
TOTALS								20	

g. **Block G. Demonstrated Overall Performance.** In this section you consider all of the rated soldier's strengths and weaknesses, using the yardstick of overall performance. If the score exceeds 36 or is below 6, justify in Block K.

G. DEMONSTRATED OVERALL PERFORMANCE									
Ranks With Very Best	Superior to Most	Exceeds or Meets Duty Requirements	Demonstrates shortcomings		SCORE				
			Minor	Major					
R <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	30				
40 38 36 33 30 27		23 20 17 14	10 8 6	3 1					
I <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>					

h. **Block H. Advancement Potential.** Rate the soldier on ability to perform in the next higher grade by considering total capacity in comparison with other individuals of the same grade and length of service. If score exceeds 14 or is below 6, justify in Block K.

H. ADVANCEMENT POTENTIAL—If I had the authority and responsibility to do so, I would: (Disregard time in grade requirements.)					
Promote Immediately	Promote Ahead of Peers	Promote With Peers	Not Promote	Deny Continued Active Duty	SCORE
R <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	14
30 28 26 22 18		14 10 6	2	0	
I <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

i. **Block I. Scores.** The rater enters the scores from the appropriate boxes from Blocks E, F, G, and H and totals them. This total score from the rater's section cannot exceed 125 points. If there is no indorser the rater's total will be the report score.

I. BLK E BLK F BLK G BLK H SCORES						
R	24	20	30	14	88	REPT SCORE
I						
SUM OF SCORES					÷2	

j. **Block J.** Career Development. Recommendation for logical career development, such as advanced schooling and special assignments are appropriate here. If the soldier has potential to be a First Sergeant or Command Sergeant Major, check the appropriate block according to grade.

RATED SOLDIER'S LAST NAME AND SSN			
PART II CONTINUED			
J	CAREER DEVELOPMENT (RECOMMENDATIONS ON SCHOOLING AND ASSIGNMENTS)	Recommend for	
		CSM (E-8 & E-9)	1SG (E-7)
		R <input type="checkbox"/>	R <input type="checkbox"/>
		I <input type="checkbox"/>	I <input type="checkbox"/>

k. **Block K.** Comments. Scores requiring mandatory comments are listed in the heading of this block. Comments may be made in this block regardless of the score. Comments must be either typed or neatly printed.

K	1. COMMENTS ARE MANDATORY TO JUSTIFY RATINGS IN PART II AS FOLLOWS:
	a. BLOCK E SCORE BELOW 6 OR OVER 24, BLOCK F SCORE BELOW 5 OR OVER 20, BLOCK G SCORE BELOW 6 OR OVER 36, BLOCK H SCORE BELOW 6 OR OVER 14, OR BLOCK D IF SOLDIER DOES NOT SUPPORT ARMY'S EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM. b. INDORSER WHO CHECKS BLOCK II B. 2. REMARKS OTHERWISE OPTIONAL.
RATER	
INDORSER	

3. Part III. This entry, except for signature, must be typed or printed in black ink. Use black ink for signature.

PART III RATER AUTHENTICATION		
A ORGANIZATION AND DUTY ASSIGNMENT	B NAME AND GRADE	C DATE
Co. C, 1 ST Bn, 26 th Inf. APO NY 09039	WILLIAM COLEMAN E-7	5 Jan 76
PLT. Sgt.	D SIGNATURE	
	William Coleman	

4. Counseling. After signing the report, you, the rater, should discuss the report with the rated soldier and counsel him concerning the report. After counseling, you will forward the report to the indorser.

5. See figure 1a and 1b for a completed example (rater's section only) of a Senior Enlisted Evaluation Report, DA Form 2166-5A.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11A-5312

REFERENCE:

DA Pamphlet 623-1, Preparation of Enlisted Evaluation Reports.

Figure 1a.

2-IX-A-6.6

RATED SOLDIER'S LAST NAME AND SSN			
PART II CONTINUED			
I CAREER DEVELOPMENT (RECOMMENDATIONS ON SCHOOLING AND ASSIGNMENTS)		Recommend for CSM (E-8 & E-9) 1 SG (E-7) R <input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/>	
J 1. COMMENTS ARE MANDATORY TO JUSTIFY RATINGS IN PART II AS FOLLOWS: a. BLOCK E SCORE BELOW 6 OR OVER 24, BLOCK F SCORE BELOW 5 OR OVER 20, BLOCK G SCORE BELOW 6 OR OVER 36, BLOCK H SCORE BELOW 6 OR OVER 14, OR BLOCK D IF SOLDIER DOES NOT SUPPORT ARMY'S EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM. b. INDORSER WHO CHECKS BLOCK II B. 2. REMARKS OTHERWISE OPTIONAL.			
RATER			
INDORSER			
PART III RATER AUTHENTICATION			
A ORGANIZATION AND DUTY ASSIGNMENT <i>Co. C, 1st Bn., 26th Inf. APO NY 09039</i>		B NAME AND GRADE <i>WILLIAM COLEMAN E7</i> C DATE <i>5 JAN 68</i> D SIGNATURE <i>William Coleman</i>	
PART IV INDORSER AUTHENTICATION			
A ORGANIZATION AND DUTY ASSIGNMENT		B NAME AND GRADE C DATE D SIGNATURE	
PART V SOLDIER AUTHENTICATION			
A I HAVE SEEN A COPY OF THIS REPORT COMPLETE THROUGH ACTION BY THE INDORSER. I HAVE BEEN COUNSELED CONCERNING THE REPORT.		B NAME AND GRADE C DATE D SIGNATURE	
PART VI REVIEWER AUTHENTICATION			
A SOLDIER WAS RATED BY CORRECT RATER AND INDORSER. NO FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED MY REVIEW RESULTS IN ACTION INDICATED BY INCLOSURES.			
B ORGANIZATION AND DUTY ASSIGNMENT		C NAME AND GRADE D DATE E SIGNATURE	
PART VII MILPO CERTIFICATION			
A DATE REPORT ENTERED ON DA FM 2-1:		C	
B SOLDIER'S COPY: GIVE TO SOLDIER <input type="checkbox"/> FORWARDED TO SOLDIER <input type="checkbox"/>		D	
MAILED TO SOLDIER <input type="checkbox"/> CERTIFIED MAIL NO _____		MILPO SIGNATURE _____ UIC _____	

2-IX-A-6.7

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK **PREPARE THE INDORSER'S SECTION OF** **AN ENLISTED EVALUATION REPORT (EER).**

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

Given DA Pamphlet 623-1, a DA form 2166-5 (with the rater's section completely filled in) and a number 2 lead pencil.

STANDARDS:

You will, as outlined in DA Pam 623-1 (Preparation of Enlisted Evaluation Report);

1. Review parts I, II, and III of DA Form 2166-5; identify and correct all discrepancies.
2. Complete parts II, III, and IV (indorser's section of DA Form 2166-5).

TRAINING

1. Parts I and VII of the report will be completed by the Military Personnel Officer (MILPO). Review the rater's section of parts I (MILPO), II, and III to insure they are correct and complete. Complete the indorser's section of parts II, III, and IV. Part V will be completed by the individual being rated.

2. Part II.

a. **Block A.** Actual duties performed by the rated soldier will be filled in by the rater.

b. **Block B.** This block is applicable only to the indorser, self-explanatory.

B	INDORSER HAS NOT OBSERVED AND CAN NOT RATE SOLDIER	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	----------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------

c. **Block C.** Two selections are possible. Check the appropriate box to indicate frequency of contact, and if applicable, also check "reports and records." The indorser will fill in the line following "I" only.

C	REPORT BASED ON	DAILY CONTACT	FREQ OBSN	REPT & REC
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

d. **Block D.** Mark the "yes" or "no" block as appropriate. A "no" response here requires explanation in Block J.

D	SOLDIER SUPPORTS THE ARMY'S EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM	YES	NO
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

e. **Block E.** Performance Traits. Rate the individual carefully on each of the ten performance traits by marking the appropriate box for each trait. Mark ratings in soft pencil on the basis of the given rating scale. Enter the score for each trait in black ink in the score box at the right hand column under "I". Total these scores and enter in the totals box at the bottom of the column, and in the appropriate locations in Block H. Marking procedures are the same for Blocks F and G as in Block E, and the appropriate boxes in Block H. If the score for Block E exceeds 40 or is less than 10, justify in Block J (indorser's section).

E. DUTY PERFORMANCE TRAITS		RANKS WITH VERY BEST		SUPERIOR TO MOST	EXCEEDS OR MEETS DUTY REQUIREMENTS		NEEDS IMPROVEMENTS		SCORE	
		5	4		3	2	1	0	R	I
1. Is well informed on all phases of assigned duties. (Scope of knowledge about duties)	R <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	3
2. Carries out orders without constant supervision. (Dependability in performing without supervision)	R <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	3
3. Shows interest and enthusiasm for duties. (Attitude toward duties)	R <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	3
4. Demonstrates qualities of leadership. (Exerts positive influence on others)	R <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	3
5. Seeks out opportunities for self-improvement. (Effort directed toward realization of potential)	R <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	3
6. Displays ability to initiate action without direction from others. (Aggressive pursuit of methods to improve duty performance)	R <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	1
7. Is successful in working with others. (Ability to work in harmony with others)	R <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	3
8. Personal behavior sets a good example for others. (High standards of personal conduct)	R <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	3
9. Takes pride in dress and appearance. (Neat and military in bearing)	R <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	3
10. Is physically fit, as required, for MOS/grade during combat. (Physical condition)	R <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	4
TOTALS									29	29

f. **Block F. Demonstrated Overall Performance.** In this section you rate the soldier's strengths and weaknesses, using overall performance. If score exceeds 42 or is below 6, justify in Block J (indorser's section).

F. DEMONSTRATED OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF ASSIGNED DUTIES										
Ranks With Very Best	Superior to Most	Exceeds of Meets Duty Requirements	Demonstrates Shortcomings		SCORE					
			Minor	Major						
R <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	33					
44 43	42 38 34	33 27 21 15	14 10 6	5 3 1						
I <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	33					

g. **Block G. Advancement Potential.** Rate the soldier on ability to perform in the next higher grade by considering total capacity in comparison with other individuals of the same grade and length of service. If score exceeds 22 or is below 10, justify in Block J (indorser's section).

G. ADVANCEMENT POTENTIAL						S C O R E
IF I HAD THE AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY TO DO SO, I WOULD: (DISREGARD TIME IN GRADE REQUIREMENTS)						
Promote Immediately	Promote Ahead of Peers	Promote With Peers	Not Promote	Deny Continued Active Duty		
R <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		18
31 30	28 26 24	22 18 14 10	7 5 3	0		
I <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		18

h. **Block H. Scores.** You enter the scores from the appropriate boxes from Blocks E, F, and G and total them. The sum of the scores are added up by the indorser, divided by 2 and the result entered in the block titled REPT SCORE.

H. SCORE				
BLOCKS	RATER	INDORSER		
E	<input type="text"/> 29	<input type="text"/> 29		
F	<input type="text"/> 33	<input type="text"/> 33		
G	<input type="text"/> 18	<input type="text"/> 18		
SUM	<input type="text"/> 80	<input type="text"/> 80	<input type="text"/> 160	<input type="text"/> ÷ 2 = <input type="text"/> 80

i. **Block I. Career Development.** Recommendation for logical career development, such as advanced schooling and special assignments are appropriate here.

I CAREER DEVELOPMENT (RECOMMENDATIONS ON SCHOOLING AND ASSIGNMENTS)

Recommend DA NCO Development Course for individual.

j. **Block J.** Comments. Comments must be either typed or neatly printed.

J	1. COMMENTS ARE MANDATORY TO JUSTIFY RATINGS IN PART II AS FOLLOWS:
	a. BLOCK E SCORE BELOW 10 OR OVER 40, BLOCK F SCORE BELOW 6 OR OVER 42, BLOCK G SCORE BELOW 10 OR OVER 20, OR BLOCK D IF SOLDIER DOES NOT SUPPORT ARMY'S EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM. b. INDORSER WHO CHECKS BLOCK II B. 2. REMARKS OTHERWISE OPTIONAL.
RATER	
INDORSER	

3. Parts III, IV, and V. Parts III and V will be reviewed by the indorser for possible discrepancies. Part IV must be typed or printed in black ink, except for signature, which will be in black ink.

PART II RATER AUTHENTICATION		
A ORGANIZATION AND DUTY ASSIGNMENT	B NAME AND GRADE	C DATE
Co C, 1st Bn, 26th Inf APO NY 09039 Sec Ldr	TIMOTHY E. KREBS, E6	5 Jan 76
	D SIGNATURE	<i>Timothy E. Krebs</i>
PART IV INDORSER AUTHENTICATION		
A ORGANIZATION AND DUTY ASSIGNMENT	B NAME AND GRADE	C DATE
Co C, 1st Bn, 26th Inf APO NY 09039 Plt Ldr	LARRY A. WILDMAN, O1	5 Jan 76
	D SIGNATURE	<i>Larry A. Wildman</i>
PART V SOLDIER AUTHENTICATION		
A I HAVE SEEN A COPY OF THIS REPORT COMPLETE THROUGH ACTION BY THE INDORSER. I HAVE BEEN COUNSELED CONCERNING THE REPORT.	B NAME AND GRADE	C DATE
	ROGER W. CASALENGO, E4	6 Jan 76
	D SIGNATURE	<i>Roger W. Casalengo</i>

g. **Block G. Advancement Potential.** Rate the soldier on ability to perform in the next higher grade by considering total capacity in comparison with other individuals of the same grade and length of service. If score exceeds 22 or is below 10, justify in Block J (indorser's section).

G. ADVANCEMENT POTENTIAL						S C O R E
IF I HAD THE AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY TO DO SO, I WOULD: (DISREGARD TIME IN GRADE REQUIREMENTS)						
Promote Imme- diately	Promote Ahead of Peers	Promote With Peers	Not Promote	Deny Continued Active Duty		
R <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	
31 30	28 26 24	22 18 14 10	7 5 3	0		
I <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	18	

h. **Block H. Scores.** You enter the scores from the appropriate boxes from Blocks E, F, and G and total them. The sum of the scores are added up by the indorser, divided by 2 and the result entered in the block titled REPT SCORE.

H. SCORE		
BLOCKS	RATER	INDORSER
E	<input type="text" value="29"/>	<input type="text" value="29"/>
F	<input type="text" value="33"/>	<input type="text" value="33"/>
G	<input type="text" value="18"/>	<input type="text" value="18"/>
REPT SCORE		
SUM	<input type="text" value="80"/>	<input type="text" value="80"/>
$80 + 80 = 160 \div 2 = 80$		

i. **Block I. Career Development.** Recommendation for logical career development, such as advanced schooling and special assignments are appropriate here.

I CAREER DEVELOPMENT (RECOMMENDATIONS ON SCHOOLING AND ASSIGNMENTS)
Recommend DA NCO Development Course for individual.

j. **Block J.** Comments. Comments must be either typed or neatly printed.

J 1. COMMENTS ARE MANDATORY TO JUSTIFY RATINGS IN PART II AS FOLLOWS: a. BLOCK E SCORE BELOW 10 OR OVER 40, BLOCK F SCORE BELOW 6 OR OVER 42, BLOCK G SCORE BELOW 10 OR OVER 20, OR BLOCK D IF SOLDIER DOES NOT SUPPORT ARMY'S EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM. b. INDORSER WHO CHECKS BLOCK II B. 2. REMARKS OTHERWISE OPTIONAL.
RATER
INDORSER

3. Parts III, IV, and V. Parts III and V will be reviewed by the indorser for possible discrepancies. Part IV must be typed or printed in black ink, except for signature, which will be in black ink.

PART II RATER AUTHENTICATION		
A ORGANIZATION AND DUTY ASSIGNMENT Co C, 1st Bn, 26th Inf APO NY 09039 Sec Ldr	B NAME AND GRADE TIMOTHY E. KREBS, E6 D SIGNATURE <i>Timothy E. Krebs</i>	C DATE 5 Jan 76
PART IV INDORSER AUTHENTICATION		
A ORGANIZATION AND DUTY ASSIGNMENT Co C, 1st Bn, 26th Inf APO NY 09039 Plt Ldr	B NAME AND GRADE LARRY A. WILDMAN, 01 D SIGNATURE <i>Larry A. Wildman</i>	C DATE 5 Jan 76
PART V SOLDIER AUTHENTICATION		
A I HAVE SEEN A COPY OF THIS REPORT COMPLETE THROUGH ACTION BY THE INDORSER. I HAVE BEEN COUNSELED CONCERNING THE REPORT.	B NAME AND GRADE ROGER W. CASALENGO, E4 D SIGNATURE <i>Roger W. Casalengo</i>	C DATE 6 Jan 76

4. Counseling. Prior to obtaining the rated soldier's signature on the evaluation form, the indorser will verify that the rater has counseled the soldier regarding the evaluation report. The indorser will further counsel the soldier and if the report is adverse, the indorser will advise the soldier of the nature of the report and inform him that the MILPO will provide guidance for submission of appeals.

5. See figure 1 for a completed example of an Enlisted Evaluation Report, DA Form 2166-5.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11A-5311

REFERENCE:

DA Pamphlet 623-1, Preparation of Enlisted Evaluation Reports.

RATED SOLDIER'S LAST NAME AND SSN			
PART II CONTINUED			
I CAREER DEVELOPMENT (RECOMMENDATIONS ON SCHOOLING AND ASSIGNMENTS)			
Recommend DA NCO Development Course for individual.			
J	1. COMMENTS ARE MANDATORY TO JUSTIFY RATINGS IN PART II AS FOLLOWS: a. BLOCK E SCORE BELOW 10 OR OVER 40, BLOCK F SCORE BELOW 6 OR OVER 42, BLOCK G SCORE BELOW 10 OR OVER 20, OR BLOCK D IF SOLDIER DOES NOT SUPPORT ARMY'S EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM. b. INDORSER WHO CHECKS BLOCK II B. 2. REMARKS OTHERWISE OPTIONAL.		
RATER			
INDORSER			
PART II RATER AUTHENTICATION			
A	ORGANIZATION AND DUTY ASSIGNMENT	B	NAME AND GRADE
	Co C, 1st Bn, 26th Inf APO NY 09039		TIMOTHY E. KREBS, E6
	Sec Ldr	D	SIGNATURE <i>Timothy E. Krebs</i>
C			DATE
			5 Jan 76
PART IV INDORSER AUTHENTICATION			
A	ORGANIZATION AND DUTY ASSIGNMENT	B	NAME AND GRADE
	Co C, 1st Bn, 26th Inf APO NY 09039		LARRY A. WILDMAN, 01
	Plt Ldr	D	SIGNATURE <i>Larry A. Wildman</i>
C			DATE
			5 Jan 76
PART V SOLDIER AUTHENTICATION			
A	I HAVE SEEN A COPY OF THIS REPORT COMPLETE THROUGH ACTION BY THE INDORSER. I HAVE BEEN COUNSELED CONCERNING THE REPORT.		B
			NAME AND GRADE
			ROGER W. CASALENGO, E4
			D
			SIGNATURE <i>Roger W. Casalengo</i>
C			DATE
			6 Jan 76
PART VI REVIEWER AUTHENTICATION			
A	SOLDIER WAS RATED BY CORRECT RATER AND INDORSER. NO FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED MY REVIEW RESULTS IN ACTION INDICATED BY INCLOSURES.		
B	ORGANIZATION AND DUTY ASSIGNMENT	C	NAME AND GRADE
	Co C, 1st Bn, 26th Inf APO NY 09039		WILLIAM C. THOMAS, 03
	Cdr	E	SIGNATURE <i>William C. Thomas</i>
D			DATE
			7 Jan 76
PART VII MILPO CERTIFICATION			
A	DATE REPORT ENTERED ON DA FM 2-1:		C
B	SOLDIER'S COPY: GIVE TO SOLDIER <input type="checkbox"/> FORWARDED TO SOLDIER <input type="checkbox"/>		D
	MAILED TO SOLDIER <input type="checkbox"/> CERTIFIED MAIL NO. _____		
	MILPO SIGNATURE _____		UIC _____

Figure 1b.
2-IX-A-7.7

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

MONITOR AND EVALUATE TRAINING

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

As an 11C40, given guidance to monitor and evaluate a specific training session (individual or collective); training schedule applicable to your unit; Soldier's Manuals for the MOSs of your subordinates; FM 21-6; parent unit Training Evaluation Report Form; status report and lesson plan.

STANDARDS:

Within the time available, monitor and evaluate the training session and determine, as a minimum:

1. Whether complete performance-oriented training objectives have been developed.
2. Whether, as a result of the training, the soldiers undergoing training can perform the objective(s) and meet or exceed the established training standard(s).

TRAINING

1. General. Monitoring and evaluation is in reality a never-ending first and last step in the commander/training manager's efforts to plan and conduct efficient and effective training. Proper conduct of these activities provides the commander/training manager with information and data he needs to prepare or revise his plans for future training. With respect to monitoring and evaluation of training, the commander/training manager is concerned with two issues: efficiency and effectiveness.

TRAINING EVALUATION REPORT

Unit _____ Date _____

Subject/Mission _____ Principal Trainer _____

Time Training Began _____ Soldiers Present for Training _____

Ended _____ Time Evaluator Arrived _____

Location _____ Departed _____

	YES	NO	N/A	Not Observed
1. Did the trainer have specific training objectives to accomplish? (i.e., Did all objectives (commander's and intermediate) specify the task(s) to be performed, the conditions of performance, and the training standard of acceptable performance?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:				
2. As a result of the training, did the soldiers perform successfully (i.e., meet or exceed the training standards) the commander's training objective(s)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:				
3. Were the resources adequate to accomplish the training?				
Time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Training Area(s)/Classroom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ammunition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Training Aids/Devices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 1. Training Evaluation Report.

	YES	NO	N/A	Not Observed
Trainers (principal & assistants)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:				
4. Did the training progress in a logical sequence toward meeting the commander's training objective(s)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:				
5. Did the soldiers undergoing training appear to be motivated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:				
6. Did the trainer:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a. Inform the soldiers of the training objective(s) to be accomplished and give reason(s) for the training?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Arrange training area so all could see and hear well?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Use understandable words?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Demonstrate how to perform the objective(s) (when appropriate)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Give all necessary information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Avoid giving unnecessary information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Require "walk through" performances of the objective (if appropriate).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Encourage questions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Exhibit adequate knowledge of subject matter?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Show interest in helping the soldiers learn?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Make acceptable use of training aids?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Use assistant trainers to best advantage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Require practice until the training standards were achieved?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Test soldier's ability to perform the commander's training objective?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:				
7. Would you consider this training adequate?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specific recommendations:				

Figure 1. Training Evaluation Report (cont'd).

a. Training efficiency is concerned with how well the trainer (and indirectly the training manager) used what was available (i.e., the training resources - time, personnel, facilities, equipment, funds, etc.) to train the soldiers.

b. Training effectiveness is determined by how well personnel undergoing training can meet or exceed established performance standards specified in the commander's training objective(s).

2. Training Evaluation. There are many items in the preparation and conduct of training that can be evaluated. However, only two items are critical:

a. Have training objectives (the commander's and intermediate, if needed) been developed that specify task, conditions, and training standards?

b. As a result of the training, can soldiers perform the training objectives and meet or exceed training standards?

If the answer to both questions is yes, everything else is largely secondary (e.g., the appearance of training, the presentation techniques used by the trainer(s), the format of the lesson plans, etc.).

3. How to Evaluate (inspect) Training. A good evaluator is concerned with the conduct of training. His evaluation should concentrate on:

a. Whether complete performance-oriented training objectives have been developed.

b. Whether, as a result of the training, the soldiers undergoing training can perform the objective(s) and meet or exceed the established training standard(s).

All other items are secondary, but by evaluating them, future training may be made more efficient. In performance-oriented training, the goal is for all the soldiers to successfully perform all the training objectives. The "Training Evaluation Report" (see figure 1) is provided as a guide for developing one for a unit.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11A-5115

REFERENCE:

FM 21-6, How to Prepare and Conduct Military Training

CHAPTER 2

INDIRECT FIRE INFANTRYMAN

SECTION X
TACTICS

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINES

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK SELECT MORTAR/WEAPONS PLATOON POSITIONS (PRIMARY, ALTERNATE, AND SUPPLEMENTARY).

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

Given an actual or simulated combat condition and an overlay showing all areas of responsibility and influence.

STANDARDS:

Within time and tactical constraints, you will select the best available position, maximizing the following characteristics:

1. Good cover and concealment and preferably a defilade position.
2. Access routes which facilitate resupply and displacement.
3. Firm ground and drainage.
4. Mask and overhead clearance.
5. Dispersion between squads.
6. Position located near CP and/or reserve platoon.

TRAINING

1. RECONNAISSANCE, SELECTION, AND OCCUPATION OF POSITION.

a. **General.** Select and reconnoiter mortar positions which facilitate rapid and efficient movement of mortars into position and insure close and continuous fire support. The platoon leader (81-mm and 107-mm mortar) and the combat support company commander (107-mm mortar) must keep themselves informed of the situation and anticipated future operations in order to make timely reconnaissance, selection, and occupation of positions (RSOP). Position areas and routes selected are reported to the company commander (81-mm mortar) or battalion S3 and FSO (107-mm mortar). Coordination of the platoon and supporting artillery positions is a duty of the FSO.

b. Reconnaissance.

(1) Position reconnaissance is a search for sites for firing positions, command posts (CP), and observation posts (OP). Because of range limitations, reconnaissance for new firing positions is continuous. In addition to the primary position, alternate and supplementary positions must be habitually reconnoitered and selected. If time permits, these positions and the routes between them are prepared.

(2) Platoon sergeants and squad leaders recommend position areas from which they can give the desired fire support.

c. Selection. It is best to select positions which provide concealment and defilade, sufficient space for dispersion, and terrain adaptable for defense of the unit. The one essential requirement of a position is that it permit accomplishment of the mission. Normally, positions are located well forward in offense and farther back in defense. This precludes the need for them to displace early to support advancing attack companies. In defense, it permits continuous fires in support of the battalion reserve if it is committed against an enemy penetration. Because of the depth of the battle area, it may be necessary to have two squads support the COP initially from one site and withdraw (when the COP withdraws) to another location in the battle area from which they can support troops on the FEBA. When selecting the latter location, consider the minimum range of the mortar. Mortars can be positioned in small openings in woods and close to the base of hills or bluffs; ravines may also be used. These areas offer some protection from enemy observation. When necessary, the mortars are hand-carried to positions not accessible to their vehicles. Characteristics of good mortar positions include -

(1) Dry, well-drained ground, accessible to vehicles and free from obstructions.

(2) Availability of alternate positions.

(3) Proximity to reserve units when such a location does not interfere with the mission of either unit.

d. Occupation. The platoon leader must plan for occupying the position, to include location of the guns, vehicle park, wire routes and security. After formulating his plan, he orders its execution.

(1) On occasion, a position is occupied only long enough to adjust on targets, and then the weapons and crews move to a covered and concealed area until a fire mission is required. In open terrain, the primary position may be selected but not immediately occupied if enemy air is active. Fire data are prepared as completely as possible without registration. Because this procedure slows response to fire requests, use it only when necessary.

(2) Where terrain restricts frequent movement and the mortar is to remain in one position for a long time, build a protective wall on each side of the mortar and emplacements for the ammunition and crew.

e. Alternate and Supplementary Positions. If time permits, the platoon sergeant (leader) selects the location and directs the preparation of alternate and supplementary positions. All individuals in the platoon must know the routes to these positions. Alternate positions are usually occupied only when the primary positions become untenable; supplementary positions are usually occupied only after the commander of the supported force gives his approval.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11C-5501

REFERENCES:

FM 23-90, 81-mm Mortar

FM 23-91, Mortar Gunnery

FM 23-92, 4.2-inch Mortar, M30

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK PREPARE AND ISSUE AN ORAL OPERATION ORDER.

EVALUATION

CONDITION:

Given a company/battalion operation or fragmentary order.

STANDARDS:

Within 20 minutes, develop and issue a clear, concise operation order to your squad/platoon. The order must be issued so that each soldier understands his mission and must include as a minimum the following:

1. Requirements for registrations.
2. Units to be supported.
3. Areas of responsibility.
4. CEOI to be used.
5. SOPs to be followed in FDC functions.
6. Units which will displace, if any, and when.
7. Routes which will be used for displacement.
8. Security for the displacement.
9. Ammunition resupply procedures.
10. Disposition of friendly and enemy units.
11. Priority of fires.
12. Unit control measures.

TRAINING

1. Take adequate written and mental notes from the company/battalion order to plan, in detail, the unit's participation in the tactical operation. All specific and implied tasks must be planned for and assigned to subordinate elements.

2. Formulate the operation/fragmentary order for the unit using troop-leading procedures. You will make the best use of time available to: plan, prepare, and rehearse the platoon for a tactical operation. As the situation and time permit, the unit will be made aware of all information concerning the operation.

3. Extract only essential elements applicable to your unit from operation order.

4. The order should include the following when applicable:

a. The tasks assigned to forward observers to include requirements for registrations, units they will support, areas of responsibility for each FO, the use of radio and wire communications and the type of coordination they should effect with supporting units, and the use of pre-planned fires.

b. The type of firing charts to use in the FDC, the use of communications equipment, the requirements for a separate FDC, the computers and equipment which will accompany separated displaced squads, and the target lists and overlays which will be prepared.

c. Whether the mortar squads will operate together as a unit, and if not, what squads will displace to support what units, locations for displacement, movement procedures, the times for displacement and routes to follow, whether fire without an FDC will be used, and security forces to be provided by each squad.

d. The ammunition resupply procedures that will be used, to include such matters as: where the ASP is located, the type of distribution, squads designated to obtain the platoon's ammunition resupply, the amount of ammunition to be uncrated in anticipation of firing mission, and storage procedures.

e. The control measures that will be used, the priority of work in improving the mortar positions, the composition and order for the advance party (if used), and the location of the platoon sergeant and platoon leader.

f. Disposition of friendly and enemy units.

g. Priority of fires.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11C-5502

REFERENCE:

FM 7-10, The Rifle Company, Platoons, and Squads

2-X-A-2.1

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

ASSIST IN PLANNING/IDENTIFYING MISSIONS FOR MORTAR PLATOON/SECTION.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

Given an actual or simulated combat condition and an operation order.

STANDARDS:

Within 5 minutes after receiving an operation/fragmentation warning order, select the best tactical mission which may be assigned to mortars to support the tactical operation.

TRAINING

1. OPERATIONS. Employment. The mortar section/platoon may be employed by squads, two sections or intact. Mortar squads may be employed singly; however, this method is not recommended because of their limitations. Squads are best used in the direct lay role and the direct alinement role. When two sections are employed, elements of the FDC are attached to each section. A section may contain one squad with and FDC or two squads with one FDC.

2. MORTAR TACTICAL MISSIONS. There are four standard tactical missions which may be assigned to mortar units. These missions are assigned by the force commander based on the tactical situation and threat potential in the area of operations. The four missions are general support, direct support, reinforcing, and attached.

a. **General Support.** This is the routine relationship with the mortar platoon/section supporting the entire maneuver element. This is the most desirable method of employment because it provides flexibility in shifting and massing fires and it simplifies control and logistical support. General support is the method of employment to use whenever centralized control will permit delivery of fires in support of all or a major portion of the unit throughout its zone or sector. The 81-mm mortar section from a reserve company/team will normally be in general support of the battalion/task force.

b. Direct Support. In direct support, the platoon, or part of the platoon, has the mission of supporting one element (subunit) of the unit. It must answer directly to the supported subunit's request for fire support. The subunit that has the mortar platoon, or part of it, in DS issues fire missions directly to and gets priority of fire from the mortar unit. When not firing a mission for the subunit to which it must give direct support, the mortar unit may fire in response to a request from another subunit. Direct support is the usual method of employment when the unit front is so broad that the mortars cannot give adequate support from one position. The mortar platoon is then split so that part is in DS of one subunit and part is in DS of another subunit.

c. Reinforcing. A mortar unit assigned the mission of reinforcing will augment the fires of another designated mortar unit. Normally, the uncommitted heavy mortar platoon from the reserve battalion or the 81-mm mortar section of the reserve company will be given the mission of reinforcing a committed unit. When a mortar unit is reinforcing, it is positioned by the reinforced unit or by the force commander.

d. Attached. When a mortar platoon or squad is attached, it is commanded by the commander of the unit to which it is attached. That commander selects the attached mortar(s) position(s) and controls its displacement as well as its fires. He is also responsible for the logistical support and the security of the attached mortar unit. Mortars are attached to isolated rifle units on separate missions (such as COP, roadblocks, and ambushes) when these missions are conducted out of range of the mortar platoon's initial location. This method, and the additional burden on the tactical commander, should be avoided if adequate fire support can be provided in some other way.

3. The following is a checklist for each type of employment:

a. General Support.

- (1) Flexibility in shifting and massing fires.
- (2) Delivery of fires in support of all or a major portion of the company.
- (3) Simplified and centralized control.
- (4) Simplified supply support.

b. Direct Support.

- (1) Priority of fire support to one subunit over all others.
- (2) Responds to fire missions issued directly to it by a subunit.
- (3) Allows response to other subunits when not firing in support of the subunit to which it is assigned direct support.
- (4) Gives coverage to a subunit when the mortars could not give support from one position.

c. Attached.

- (1) Priority of fire support to the **unit to which attached**.
- (2) The commander of unit to **which attached selects firing positions and controls displacement**.
- (3) The commander of **unit to which attached is responsible for resupply and security of attached mortars**.
- (4) Provides fire support to **isolated subunits on separate missions when fire support could not otherwise be provided**.

d. Reinforcing.

- (1) Priority of fire **to the mortar unit which is being reinforced**.
- (2) Weighs main attack or weighs the most vulnerable avenue of approach in the defense.
- (3) Positioned by **the reinforced unit or by force commander**.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11C-5503

REFERENCES:

FM 23-90, 81-mm Mortar
FM 23-91, Mortar Gunnery
FM 23-92, 4.2-Inch Mortar, M30

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK DIRECT DISPLACEMENT OF MORTAR PLATOON.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

Given actual or simulated combat conditions and an operation order.

STANDARDS:

Within 5 minutes after receiving an operation/fragmentary or warning order, select the best method of displacement to support the tactical operation.

TRAINING

1. Displacement.

a. **General.** To carry out its mission of close and continuous fire support, the platoon must displace promptly from one position to another. Good planning and reconnaissance reduce the time that weapons are out of action during a displacement and should be continuous. The scheme of maneuver of the supported unit influences the time and method of displacement and the location of new positions.

b. Methods.

(1) **Three echelons.** Use this method in fast-moving defensive situations since it permits two squads to be in range of targets which could effect the maneuver of the rifle platoons. One squad displaces with enough men and equipment to establish a new FDC. The second squad begins displacement when the first squad is ready to fire. The third squad displaces when the second squad is ready to fire.

(2) **Two echelons.** Two squads displace with adequate ammunition to support normal fire requests and FDC men to compute firing data and operate a radio. The remainder of the platoon displaces when the first squads to displace are ready to fire.

(3) **One echelon.** All mortars displace at one time. This method is the least desirable method and should not be used except in special circumstances (airmobile operations, etc.) because the mortar unit is not able to provide continuous fire support for the battalion during the displacement.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11C-5504

REFERENCES:

FM 23-90, 81-mm Mortar
FM 23-91, Mortar Gunnery
FM 23-92, 4.2-inch Mortar, M30

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK SELECT MOVEMENT ROUTES FOR MORTAR/WEAPONS PLATOON.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

Given an operation or fragmentary order and military map in actual or simulated combat conditions.

STANDARDS:

Within 10 minutes after receiving an operation, fragmentary, or warning order, by making a map and/or terrain reconnaissance, select a primary and an alternate movement route for the mortar/weapons platoon that best support the tactical operation.

TRAINING

1. Make a map reconnaissance and select a primary and an alternate route of movement that:
 - a. Lead from the present position to the new position.
 - b. Permit vehicular movement into the new firing position.
 - c. Are the shortest distance.
 - d. Provide as much cover as possible.
 - e. Provide as much concealment as possible.
2. On overlay paper, designate the primary route and the alternate route.
3. Prepare a strip map which shows a schematic picture of the route of march. As a minimum include:
 - a. Classification at top and bottom.
 - b. A map reference.
 - c. Two grid square map references (four-digit coordinates); use appropriate symbol.

- d. Important roads or parts thereof shown as solid lines.
- e. A start point (SP) with 100,000-meter-square identification and six-digit map coordinates.
- f. A release point (RP) with 100,000-meter-square identification and six-digit coordinates.
- g. Critical points with 100,000-meter-square identification and four-digit map coordinates.
- h. Landmarks.
- i. Present position shown by appropriate military symbol.
- j. New position shown by appropriate military symbol.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11C-5505

REFERENCES:

FM 7-10, The Rifle Company, Platoons, and Squads

FM 23-90, 81-mm Mortar

FM 23-91, Mortar Gunnery

FM 23-92, 4.2-inch Mortar, M30

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK ESTABLISH SECURITY FOR MORTAR/WEAPONS PLATOON POSITION.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

Given a weapons/mortar platoon, an operation order/fragmentary order in actual or simulated combat conditions.

STANDARDS:

Within the established time, after the platoon moves into its position, it must be organized so that it can accomplish its mission to include security, fortifications and the platoon formation.

TRAINING

1. Firing positions for the platoon and positions for its elements must be where each can best accomplish its mission. In some cases positions cannot be near reserve elements, so mortarmen must be trained to defend their positions against ground and air attack. Choose positions which add to local security by proximity to friendly troops. Commanders of nearby units should be notified of the mortar position and its need for security. Organizing for security involves: arranging a defensive perimeter which incorporates weapons and vehicles. Desirably, the platoon organizes its defense in conjunction with nearby units. Defense measures include camouflage, concealment, and dispersion. During a motor march, air guards are designated.

2. After it moves into a position, the squad tactically organizes so that it can efficiently perform its mission. At the same time, the squad must be prepared to defend against enemy attack. All-round security is established and emplacements are prepared and continuously improved. In this way, the squad's portion of the platoon formation is safeguarded.

a. **Security.** Security begins when the advance party thoroughly searches and inspects a position area; it ends only after the last of the equipment and personnel have safely displaced from the position. At the squad level, security is particularly directed to noise and light discipline and continuous observation of the squad's area of responsibility of the platoon's defense plan. The platoon leader should plan all-round security and prepare a fire plan for the platoon direct fire weapons.

b. **Fortifications.** When the time and situation permit, positions should be constantly improved and ultimately result in well-dug-in and fortified areas that are mutually supporting in their defensive fires.

c. **Platoon Formations.** The formations employed by the platoon (and therefore the area the squad will be assigned in the platoon defense plan) depend on the situation, mission, terrain, and available security.

(1) The LAZY "W" formation (figure 1), which employs the mortar on a modified line, provides wide coverage to the front and rear, but poor coverage to the sides. It requires an area at least 150 meters wide and 50 meters deep. It is a good formation for conventional warfare.

(2) The DIAMOND formation (figure 2) is approximately 100 meters wide and 100 meters deep. From this formation, the mortars can fire in all directions equally well, and the formation is easily defensible. It is an excellent formation to use in restricted terrain and where nonorganic security is limited, as in a counterinsurgency situation.

(3) The TRIANGLE formation (figure 3) is used with the 81-mm mortar. The number 2 mortar is approximately 20 meters forward or to the rear of mortars number 1 and 3.

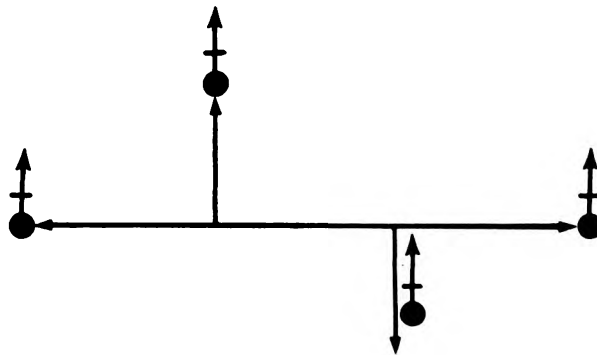
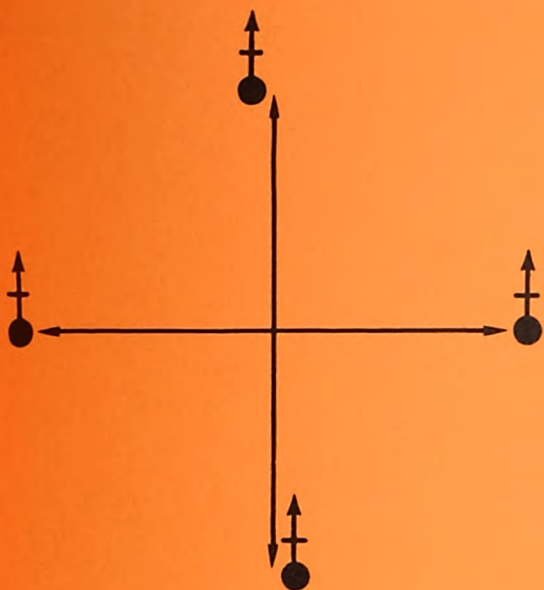
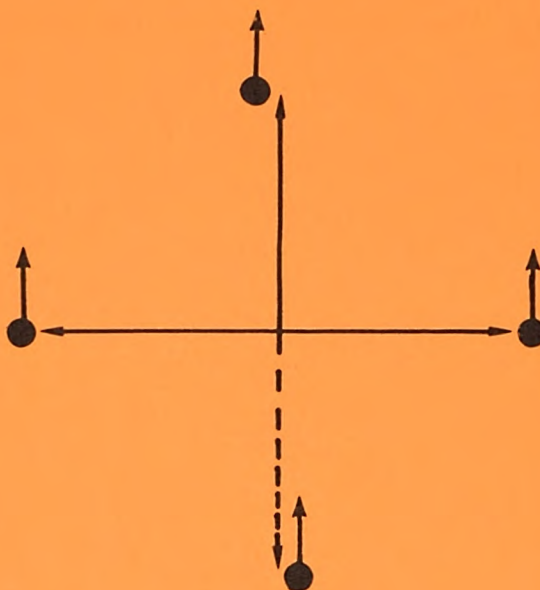


Figure 1. Lazy "W" formation (107-mm/4.2-inch).



*Figure 2. Diamond formation
(107-mm/4.2-inch).*



*Figure 3. Triangle formation
(81-mm).*

TASK NUMBER: 071-11C-5506

REFERENCES:

FM 23-90, 81-mm Mortar
 FM 23-91, Mortar Gunnery
 FM 23-92, 4.2-inch Mortar, M30

CHAPTER 2

INDIRECT FIRE INFANTRYMAN

SECTION XI
ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINES

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

ESTABLISH PRIORITIES FOR GENERAL MAINTENANCE.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

As platoon sergeant/acting platoon leader given a scheduled period for maintenance or any available time in which to perform maintenance.

STANDARDS:

Priorities for general maintenance will:

1. Support all foreseeable unit missions in order of their occurrence (or criticality as determined by the commander).
2. Concentrate first on serviceability of mission essential equipment then on all remaining items of equipment.
3. Maximize efficient use of personnel, time, equipment, facilities, and support available.

TRAINING

1. The establishment of maintenance priorities should always be based upon the unit's mission. Study the mission; then decide (or the commander/platoon leader might specify) what equipment is necessary to accomplish your assigned mission. Next, you will evaluate the readiness status of the mission essential equipment you have on hand. The status of this equipment will serve as an indicator which will tell you in what order your equipment needs to be raised to a readiness status, and if any possible supply actions will be necessary to remedy equipment problem areas, i.e., shortages, missing parts, etc.

2. Once it has been determined what equipment is mission essential and its status, you will then concentrate your available resources on that equipment. You should ask yourself the following questions:

- a. How many personnel do I have?
- b. How much time do I have?
- c. Do I have the necessary tools on hand?
- d. Do I have the necessary parts on hand?
- e. Can task be accomplished at my level of maintenance?

In order to insure that priorities established are based upon the mission, resources, and commander's guidance, you should perform the following steps:

STEP ONE: List critical maintenance requirements.

STEP TWO: Identify the most critical tasks.

STEP THREE: Identify the critical tasks which can be accomplished with available resources.

STEP FOUR: Assign specific personnel to accomplish tasks.

STEP FIVE: Supervise and inspect to insure tasks are performed to prescribed standards.

3. If you follow the guidance as set forth in this training, the priorities that you set will support the accomplishment of your unit's mission by making maximum use of available time, personnel, and other resources.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11A-8001

REFERENCE:

None.

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

REQUEST SUPPLIES AND LOGISTICAL SERVICES.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

You have been given guidance from your unit commander or unit SOP to maintain an accurate status of supplies and to request replacement of shortages and any needed logistical support.

STANDARDS:

1. Maintain an accurate status of all: accountable supply items and ammunition (without error); expendable supply items (to within 10%); and rations and water (to within 10%).

2. Report without error on status determined above, as requested or directed by unit SOP.

3. Request resupply of any item, as directed by your unit's SOP, before a shortage occurs which will detract from the operational effectiveness of your platoon.

TRAINING

1. As platoon sergeant, it is your responsibility to perform a periodic check on the status/condition of your platoon's supplies and equipment. You should know that your role in the Army's logistical system is that of an assessor. Once you make an assessment of the supply situation in your platoon, you must immediately pass this information on to your commander/executive officer or supply sergeant.

2. At company level, there is no designated logistics officer. However, the company executive officer usually serves as the commander's principal assistant for planning, organizing, and supervising the logistical operations of the company. He is responsible for supervising the feeding of the company, initiating timely requests to battalion for supplies, supervising the distribution of fuel and ammunition, and organizational maintenance. The company supply sergeant is the commander's principal enlisted assistant for supply matters; he requests and issues ammunition, petroleum-oil-lubricant (POL) supply, and replacement equipment. He maintains supply records, to include usage data.

3. Your status report should identify the status of specified items. **Normally**, your report will be informally written or oral. However, your **report** is very important, in that it generates the initiation of the formal **methods** of requisitioning supplies. Your commander or unit SOP may **establish** guidance for the reporting of shortages or losses, to facilitate **control** and minimize the possibility of over/under requisitioning.

4. **Normally**, your unit's executive officer or supply sergeant will **consolidate the individual** platoon requests for supplies, rations, ammo, clothing, etc., and **requisition** supplies/logistical support from the next **higher logistics section** or support unit (if the item is not available within the company). The executive officer or supply sergeant can request the following items:

CLASS I ITEMS: **RATIONS.**

CLASS II ITEMS: **CLOTHING, TOOLS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND
HOUSKEEPING SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.**

CLASS III ITEMS: **POL.**

CLASS IV ITEMS: **CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL.**

CLASS V ITEMS: **AMMUNITION.**

CLASS VI ITEMS: **PERSONAL DEMAND ITEMS (CANDY, SOAP,
CIGARETTES).**

CLASS VIII ITEMS: **MEDICAL MATERIEL.**

CLASS IX ITEMS: **REPAIR PARTS.**

CLASS X ITEMS: **MATERIAL TO SUPPORT NON-MILITARY
PROGRAMS.**

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS: **WATER, SALVAGE, MAPS.**

5. It is your responsibility, however, to **insure** that members of your platoon are equipped with the supply items **necessary** for them to effectively **perform** their jobs and that the platoon is **provided** the logistical services **necessary** for their welfare and combat **survivability**. Your logistical **responsibilities** are to be aware of the status of supplies within your platoon **and to make** timely requests (through your supply section) by type and amount. You must also know the status of TOE equipment and request replacement items for equipment that is lost, damaged, or destroyed.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11A-8002

REFERENCE:

FM 100-10, Field Service Regulations Administration

2-XI-A-2.1

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK MAINTAIN ACCOUNTABILITY OF PERSONNEL (STATUS REPORT, CASUALTY REPORT).

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

As platoon sergeant/acting platoon leader of a platoon:

SITUATION 1: In a training environment.

SITUATION 2: In a combat environment.

STANDARDS:

SITUATION 1: Provide the platoon leader with specific and accurate information on the status (by name) of all personnel in the platoon.

SITUATION 2: As acting platoon leader, provide the commander with an initial casualty report containing complete, accurate, and timely information on personnel who were killed, wounded, or are missing, and also provide the status of all remaining personnel.

TRAINING

1. As a leader it is your responsibility to know who your men are and where they are at all times. Daily or frequent accounting of personnel helps to effectively control your men and resources, and makes available to the platoon leader/company commander the facts surrounding the status of his platoon/company.

2. Your status report would normally include the following information:

- a. Names of soldiers.
- b. Service numbers and grades.
- c. Status (present, AWOL, sick call, etc.).
- d. Total number of personnel assigned.
 - (1) Number physically present.
 - (2) Number not present.

Personnel status reporting helps the commander evaluate his readiness posture. More important, when this responsibility is performed daily it helps to keep a unit organized and mission-oriented.

3. When a soldier becomes a casualty, there are established procedures set by Army regulations which govern the compiling of and the dissemination of information regarding the condition of the soldier in question. These set procedures are referred to as the Casualty Reporting System. The purpose of this reporting system is to gather, check, and promptly transmit complete and accurate information on casualties sustained under normal or hostile conditions. The information collected through this program is used to notify the casualty's family and interested Government agencies. It is also used as a basis for payments of benefits and entitlements. These procedures include the designation of reporting responsibilities, evidence needed to substantiate a casualty's physical condition, the channels through which reports pass, responsibilities of inquests and boards of inquiry for missing persons, and rules for notifying the casualty's family, and release of casualty information.

4. AR 600-10 contains in detail, the information on the following aspects of casualty reporting:

- a. Applications and responsibilities.
- b. Casualty reporting procedures under normal and hostile conditions.
- c. Responsibilities and procedures for notifying the casualty's family and others.
- d. Casualty reporting procedures during field exercises and movement of units to and from overseas areas.
- e. Inquests and boards of inquiry for missing persons.
- f. Prisoners of war in US Army custody.

5. The reporting of casualties is a command responsibility and is passed through command channels. The commander or major commander is responsible for the preparation of the reports. However, the commander must have a reliable source and that source is you. The commander will depend heavily on your account of the circumstances surrounding the casualty's incident. Therefore, your role in the system may be that of a reporter or collector of information; information which would be helpful to the commander in providing the most accurate account of what took place. A method of collecting data within an area of operation is the use of DA Form 1155 (Witness Statement on Individuals).

6. As a leader under either hostile or normal conditions, it is important that you familiarize yourself and your troops with the procedures and categories of the Casualty Reporting System as prescribed in AR 600-10.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11A-8003

REFERENCES:

AR 600-10, Casualty Reporting System
FM 25-2, Unit Commander's Guide

2-XI-A-3.1

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

ORGANIZE PLATOON FOR EXTERIOR GUARD MISSION.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

As platoon sergeant of an infantry rifle platoon, given a mission to establish and maintain an exterior guard (using your personnel) for a specific period of time on predesignated posts/points within the company area. Additionally, you may have any of the following special devices to assist the men in performing their duties: CBR detection devices, electronic detection device, infrared or other night vision devices, trip flares, antipersonnel mines, noise-making devices or any other devices to provide early warning to the guard or unit.

STANDARDS:

1. All designated posts/points are occupied throughout the time specified.
2. Personnel remain at guard post no longer than the time prescribed for each watch period (length of watch periods will depend upon personnel availability), usually 2 hours.
3. The additional equipment is utilized to maximize their early warning capabilities.
4. An adequate communications system is established (i.e., wire, radio, etc.).

TRAINING

1. A unit must be protected at all times from surprise. Exterior guards are utilized to protect a unit from surprise and to give the unit time to prepare to counter any threat. As a leader you must insure that your guards are alert for enemy surprise by ground, airborne, and air attacks; alert to provide early warning of nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) attack and contamination; and prepared to protect supplies and supply installations. For stationary positions in combat or hostile areas, unit commanders use exterior guards to establish a surveillance system to operate day and night (or for whatever time he may specify) throughout the unit area. The commander may use guards, listening posts, observation posts, patrols, aerial observers and any other available means. The guards may have any number of special devices to assist them in performing their duties, such as the devices listed in the conditions of this particular task. As a leader, you must also insure that all exterior guards have adequate communications. Special orders or instructions may sometimes dictate the type of communications. These may be radio, wire, arm-and-hand signals, sounds or any other method specified by you or the commander. Not only is it important that the guards remain alert at all times, but it is equally important that they rest between their watch periods. When practical, guards operate in pairs or larger groups and rotate the watch and rest periods among themselves to insure that the required number of guards are kept alert at all times. If means are available, personal contact may be made with the guard at irregular intervals. This contact may be made by other guards, patrols, or unit leaders.

2. A guard should never allow an unidentified person to approach close to his position. This is especially important at night and during other periods of limited visibility. It is, therefore, necessary that you make sure that the guards are familiar with the use of the challenge and password in order to prevent the passage of enemy personnel through your lines.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11A-5515

REFERENCE:

FM 22-6, Guard Duty

CHAPTER 2

INDIRECT FIRE INFANTRYMAN

SECTION XII
ANTITANK

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINES

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

MAINTAIN TOW WEAPONS SYSTEM

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

Given a TOW weapons system (missile guidance set, optical sight, traversing unit, tripod, battery assembly, launch tube), a camel's hair brush, lens tissue, orange wood stick, toluol solvent, ethyl alcohol; dry clean wiping rags; mild detergent and warm water, masking tape, solid film lubricant, olive drab semi-gloss enamel No. 24087, black semi-gloss enamel No. 27038, rubber syringe, small paint brush, crocus cloth, glycerin, de-icer, and TM 9-1425-470-12.

STANDARD:

Within 3 hours, operator/crew will have performed daily or weekly preventive maintenance checks and services in accordance with TM 9-1425-470-12 to include:

1. Inspection of weapon for unserviceable parts and report unserviceable parts to supervisor.
2. Cleaning all parts of weapon of foreign particles that will hinder operation.
3. Lubricating all moving parts of the tripod.

TRAINING

1. During the visual inspection, the TOW launcher is completely assembled. Table 3-1 of TM 9-1425-470-12 gives the step-by-step procedures for performing the visual inspection. After completion of the visual inspection, the self-test is performed to insure the serviceability of the launcher.

2. Cleaning tips.

a. **Metal parts:** Use dry, clean wiping rags to remove dust, dirt, grease, moisture, or other foreign matter from the launcher components and encased missiles. If the foreign matter cannot be removed using dry wiping rags, dampen a rag with alcohol or solvent and gently wipe the area.

WARNING: ETHYL ALCOHOL IS FLAMMABLE. Keep all flammable cleaning materials away from open flames. Failure to do so could result in injury or death.

WARNING: TOLUOL SOLVENT IS TOXIC AND FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat and open flames. Use only in well-ventilaed areas. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of the vapor or skin contact.

b. **Rubber parts:** Clean rubber parts using a mild detergent. Dry with a clean absorbent wiping cloth.

c. **Glass surfaces:** Remove loose particles of dust and lint with a camel's hair brush; then wipe in a circular motion using lens tissue, dry or moistened with ethyl alcohol. Use a small stick or swab wrapped with lens tissue to remove matter which remains; use a rubber syringe to remove remaining dust or lint.

d. **Launch tube:** Use a dry cloth to remove loose dirt, dust, or debris from bore of launch tube; flush off caked mud with clean water.

e. **Battery compartment:** Remove battery assembly from missile guidance set; clean and dry battery compartment.

f. **Spot paint as necessary:**

(1) Use crocus cloth to remove rust, corrosion, dirt, paint flaking, and foreign matter that a clean cloth will not remove.

(2) Use masking tape to cover counter sinks, counter bores, bore holes, bearing surfaces, attaching surfaces, O-ring grooves, and areas treated with solid film lubricant, when such are near areas to be painted.

(3) Spot-paint olive drab surfaces with quick drying semi-gloss enamel No. 24087.

(4) Spot-paint black front panels with quick drying semi-gloss enamel No. 27038.

g. **During cold weather:**

(1) If temperature is below 32°F (0°C), add glycerin to cleaning water.

(2) Apply de-icer to glass surfaces if moisture has frozen on them.

h. Lubricate all moving parts of the tripod with solid film lubricant.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11B-3751

REFERENCES:

TM 38-750, Army Maintenance Management System

TM 9-1425-470-12, Operation and Organization Maintenance Manual, TOW

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

CONSTRUCT TOW POSITION.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

In daylight, given load-bearing equipment, with bayonet, scabbard, intrenching tool, poncho, M16A1 rifle, and TOW; the specific location and sector of fire of the position to be constructed (NOTE: Position should afford natural cover such as mounds of earth, stumps, trees, rocks, etc., and observation and fields of fire); logs to construct overhead cover; and 3 hours to complete construction.

NOTE: Time may be adjusted when soil and weather conditions make construction of positions particularly difficult.

STANDARDS:

Within time specified, completed position must meet the following specifications:

1. Cover - Affords protection from direct frontal small-arms fire (by means of a natural or manmade frontal parapet one helmet high and at least one M16 length deep) and from effects of indirect fire (shrapnel) (normally requires at least 12 inches of dirt/log overhead protection).
2. Sector of Fire - the configuration of the tripod legs restricts traverse to 120 degrees. Insure the tripod legs do not interfere with tracking across the entire sector of fire.
3. Size and shape - The position has firing platforms for the gunner and assistant gunner that are knee deep with the rest of the hole chest deep. Position is at least two bayonets wide and provides cave-like compartments with overhead cover big enough for the occupants to get under. In addition, a missile storage area must be dug. A drainage sump must be dug in the missile storage area.

4. **Optional - Position** may include sloping floor with shallow trench to facilitate drainage, grenade sumps, and cover for the entire TOW position

Mark out a triangle around the tripod legs on the ground. The sides of the triangle will be approximately two M16s long. This will be the outline of the firing platform.

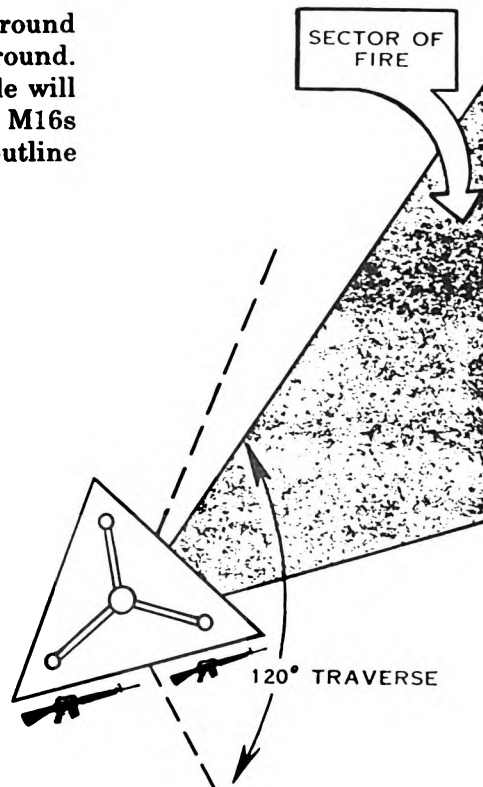
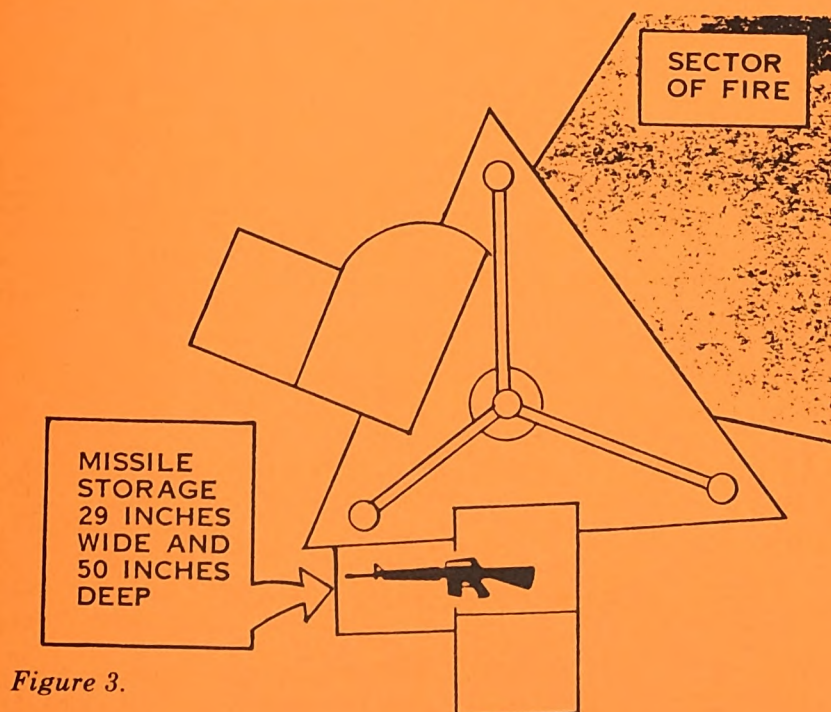
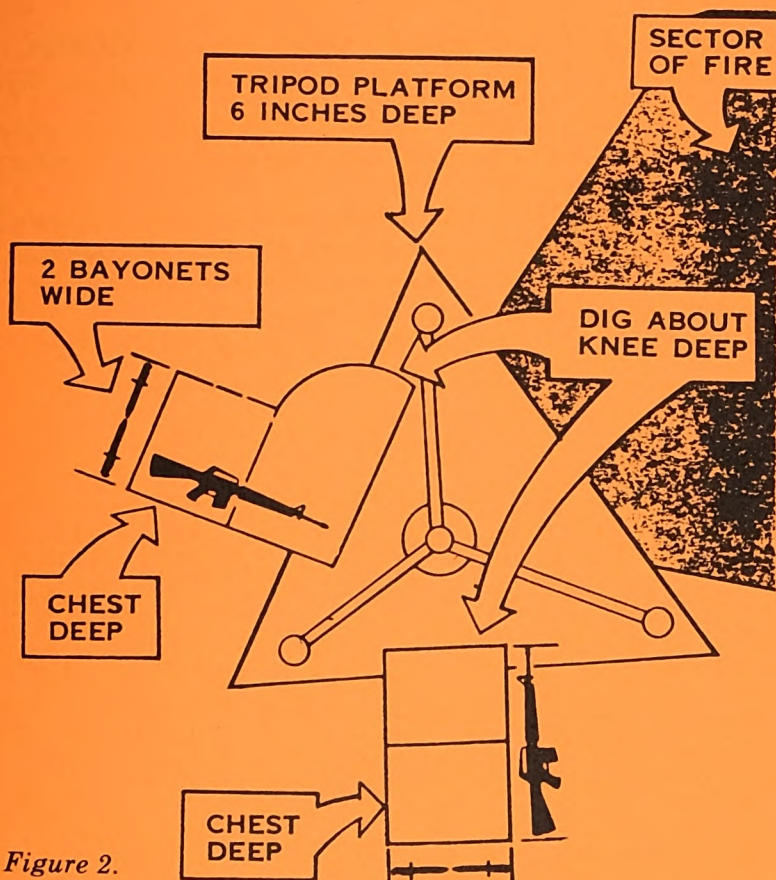


Figure 1.

TRAINING

Construction of a TOW position should generally follow this sequence:

1. The TOW squad leader selects the exact location of the weapon after the sector of fire is designated by the company commander.
2. Partially clear fields of fire within your sector and dig a hasty hole for minimum protection. Insure that natural camouflage around position isn't destroyed. Save grass clumps, etc., for camouflage later.
3. Next, dig in (figure 1 thru 4). If you have a natural frontal parapet, carry away and camouflage dirt from the hole; if not, make the frontal parapet with the hole dirt.



4. Complete clearing fields of fire. Clear only what is absolutely necessary. Get in firing position and check observation and fields of fire.

5. Construct overhead cover. Use logs, planks, etc., which will support at least 12 inches of dirt. Dig a cave-like area big enough to get under (figure 4).

6. Improve position. Dig grenade sumps at 45-degree angles and at least 2 feet deep. Slope the floor of foxhole and dig shallow trench to allow for drainage. Construct alternate and secondary positions as directed. Remember, you can always improve your position.

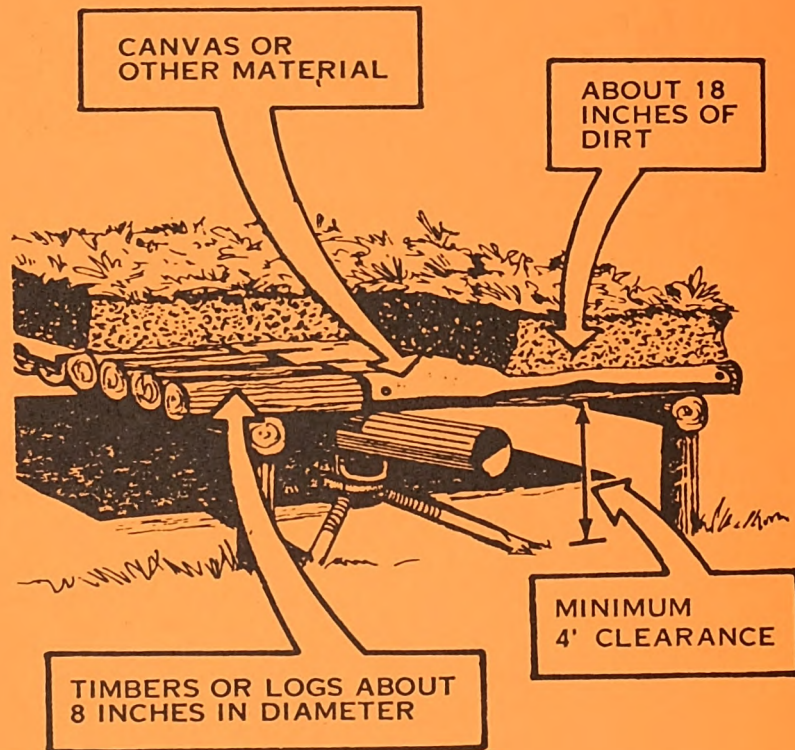


Figure 4.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11B-3756

REFERENCE:

TC 7-50, Fighting Positions for Infantry Soldiers

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

CAMOUFLAGE/CONCEAL TOW POSITON.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

In daylight, given load-bearing equipment with bayonet, scabbard, intrenchng tool, and poncho; the specific position to be camouflaged; and 1 hour to complete camouflaging.

NOTE: Time may be adjusted when conditions make camouflage of positions particularly difficult.

STANDARDS:

Within time specified, camouflaged position must meet the following specifications:

Position cannot be easily detected from the front (e.g., blends with surroundings well enough that an approaching soldier approximately 35 meters to front, (hand grenade range), cannot detect it) and is protected from aerial observation (all fresh dirt and other evidence of digging are covered with grass, leaves, etc., to blend with the surrounding vegetation). Camouflage net or brush is used to conceal the hole.

TRAINING

1. Approach the position only from the rear, insuring that a visible trail is not left. Circle the position when moving to the front so that a trail does not point out the position.
2. Do not litter the area, make unnecessary noise, or, during hours of darkness, expose any lights.
3. Do not disturb vegetation not used in construction or camouflaging the position. (Be particularly careful with a vehicle, if you are a driver, to insure that the vehicle does not leave a trail pointing out the position.)

4. During camouflaging:

a. Place sod from the position on the parapet in such a manner that it looks natural and will have a good chance of growing.

b. If additional vegetation must be used to break up the outline of the parapet, obtain some (similar to that found near your position) from far to the rear of your position with root structure intact, if possible. Do not use so much vegetation that the position has more than the surrounding area. Camouflage the holes or cuts from which vegetation was removed.

c. If the position is covered (figure 1), camouflage it in the same manner as the parapet. If it's not covered, you must camouflage the position using camouflage nets or available brush, branches, etc., so that it's not visible from above.

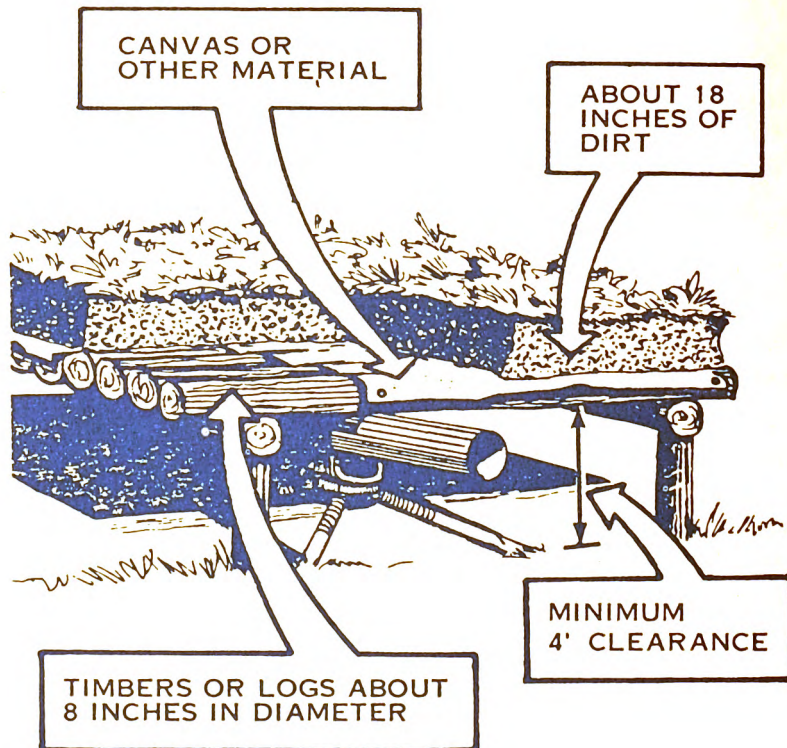


Figure 1.

d. Replace dying foliage constantly; attempt to get sod, small trees, plants, etc., used as camouflage to grow, so that position will improve as time passes (figure 2). Remember, the position can always be improved.



Figure 2.



5. After camouflaging:

- a. Insure that the ground behind the TOW (about 25 meters) is free of leaves and dirt so that when the weapon is fired, it won't leave a signature.
- b. Do not leave any evidence of digging. Do not leave equipment laying around. Everything must be concealed or camouflaged.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11B-3757

REFERENCE:

TC 7-50, Fighting Positions for Infantry Soldiers

2-XII-A-3.2

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK RECOMMEND/COORDINATE METHODS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR TOW.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

As an antitank platoon sergeant (TOW), with a requirement to employ TOW sections in either an offensive or defensive role, given a 1:50,000 map of area of operations.

STANDARDS:

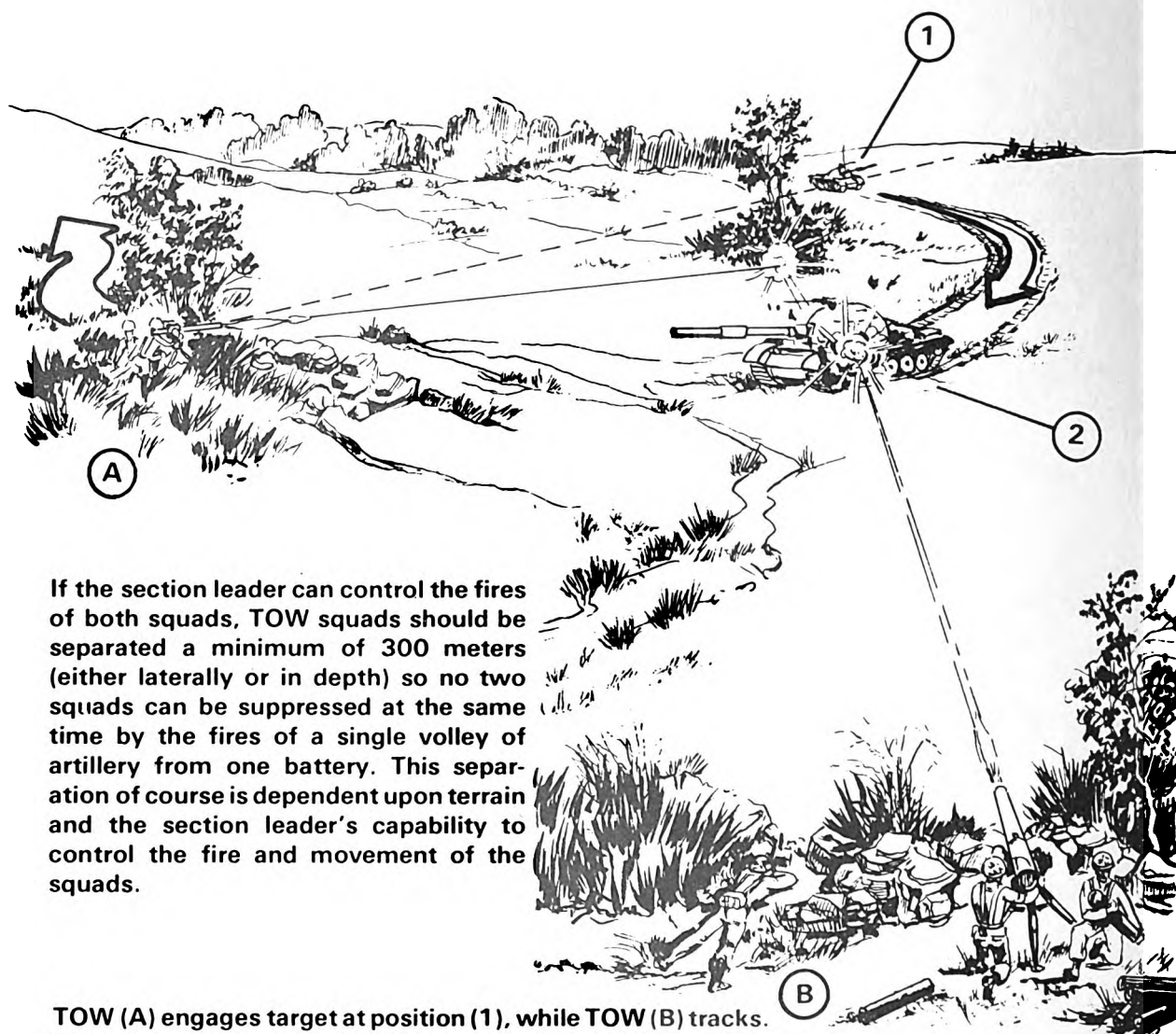
1. Make a map and/or terrain reconnaissance of area of operation for areas to be covered by TOW fire and possible locations of TOW weapons.
2. Make a recommendation for the method of employment. Select the method for the tactical situation that will best provide continuous coverage, immediate response to fire requests, best means of control, and massing of fires.
3. Integrate TOW fires into the overall fire plan for assigned antiarmor weapons.
4. Determine method of ammunition resupply.
5. Insure squad(s) will be provided needed combat service support.

TRAINING

1. Basic Employment Considerations.

a. General. As with all weapons systems, the TOW has advantages and disadvantages. Certain basic considerations can be followed when employing TOW to maximize its advantages and minimize its disadvantages.

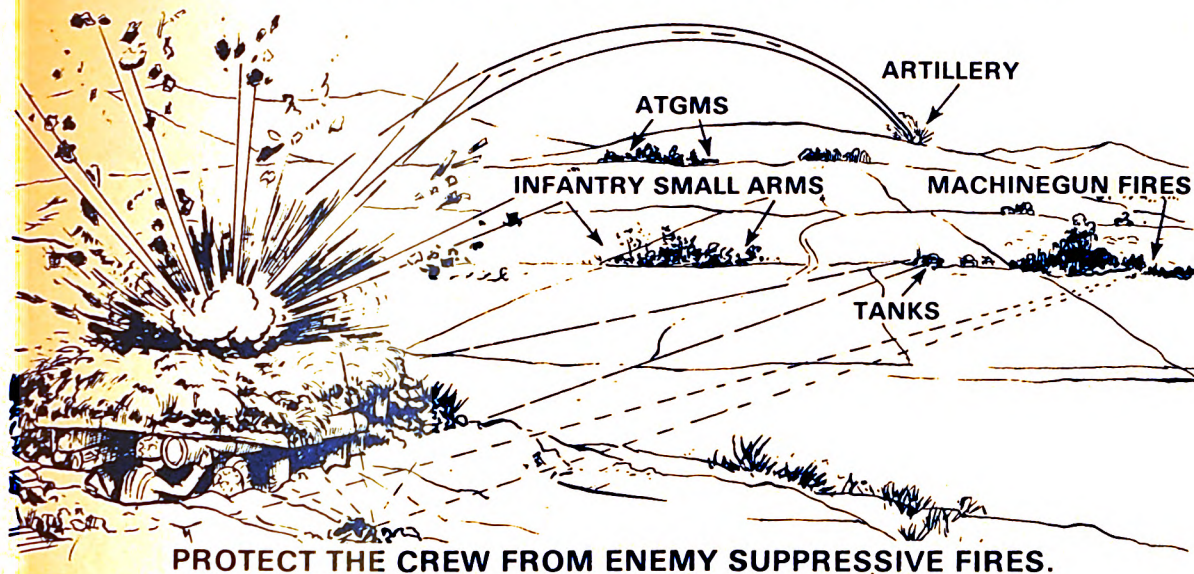
b. Employ TOW in Pairs (by Section). To insure continuous antiarmor coverage of an assigned sector of fire, TOWs should be employed in pairs (by section). This will insure continuous coverage of a sector of fire; i.e., one weapon can fire while another reloads or displaces to another firing position. Squads should be employed separately only when it is necessary to accomplish the mission.



If the section leader can control the fires of both squads, TOW squads should be separated a minimum of 300 meters (either laterally or in depth) so no two squads can be suppressed at the same time by the fires of a single volley of artillery from one battery. This separation of course is dependent upon terrain and the section leader's capability to control the fire and movement of the squads.

TOW (A) engages target at position (1), while TOW (B) tracks. Target becomes masked and missile detonates in trees. TOW (B) engages target at position (2) as it turns to engage TOW (A), TOW (A) is reloading, or, displacing to another firing position.

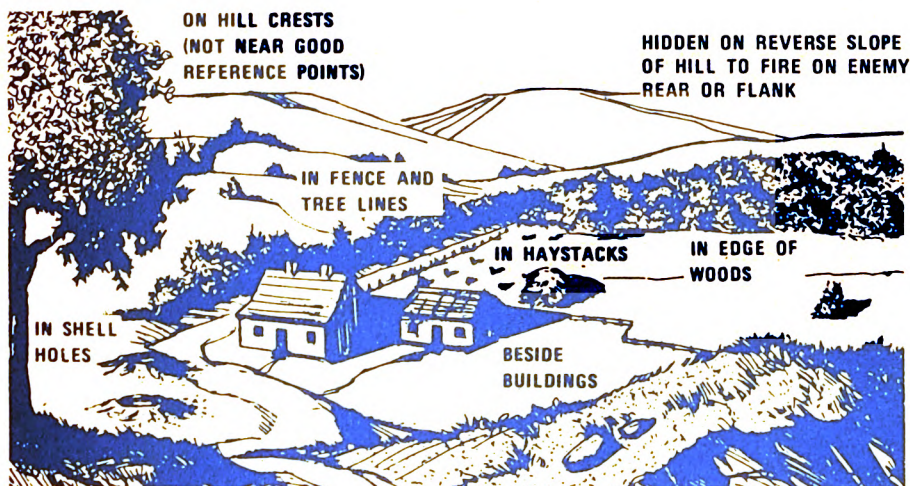
c. Positioning TOWs on the Battlefield. The most significant advantage of TOW is that it is more accurate than most tanks at ranges beyond 1500-2000 meters. Its major disadvantage is that the crews are exposed to enemy suppressive fires while firing. Therefore, the principal factors to consider when positioning TOW for employment are twofold: **EXPLOIT THE CAPABILITIES OF THE WEAPON**, and **PROTECT THE CREW FROM COUNTERMEASURES**, such as artillery and tank fire.



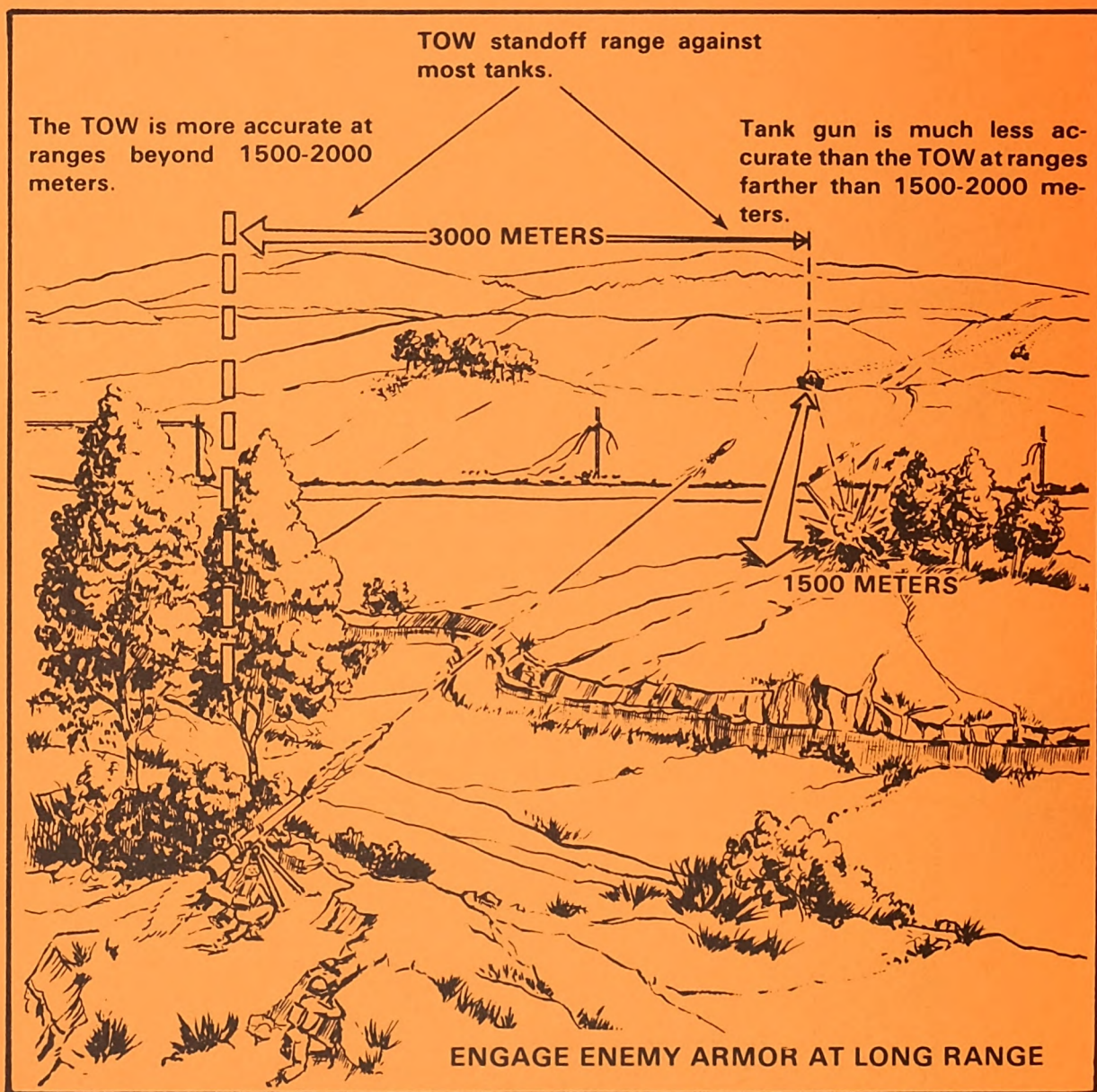
Many of the measures you take to protect yourself from suppressive fires will allow you to better exploit TOW capabilities. The following principles are good examples of this point.

2. General Principles for Positioning TOW.

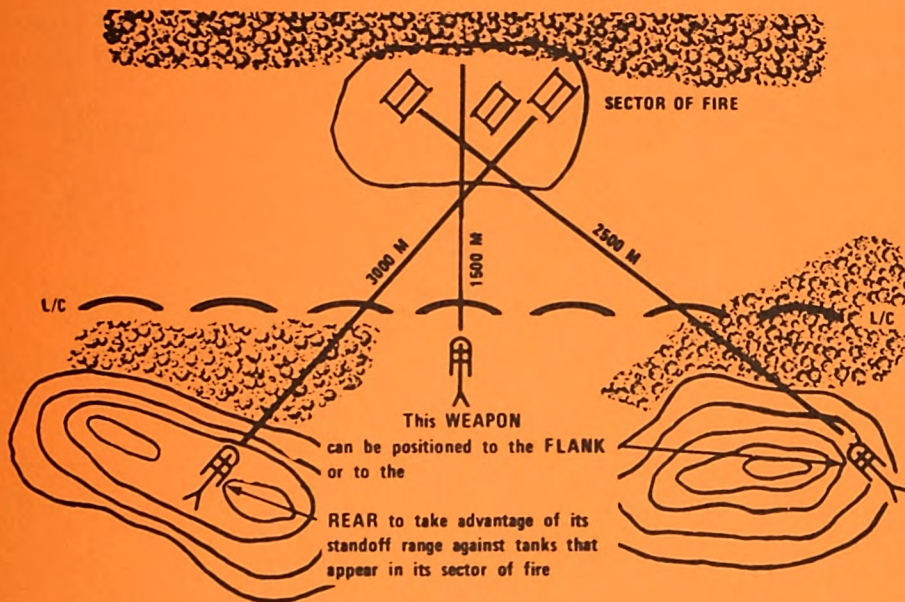
a. Always use terrain to your maximum advantage. Virtually every piece of terrain has features that can enhance or degrade mission accomplishment with the TOW. As a leader, you must be able to recognize those terrain features that will serve to maximize the chances for success of the TOW, and minimize its vulnerability due to detection. This picture shows some examples -



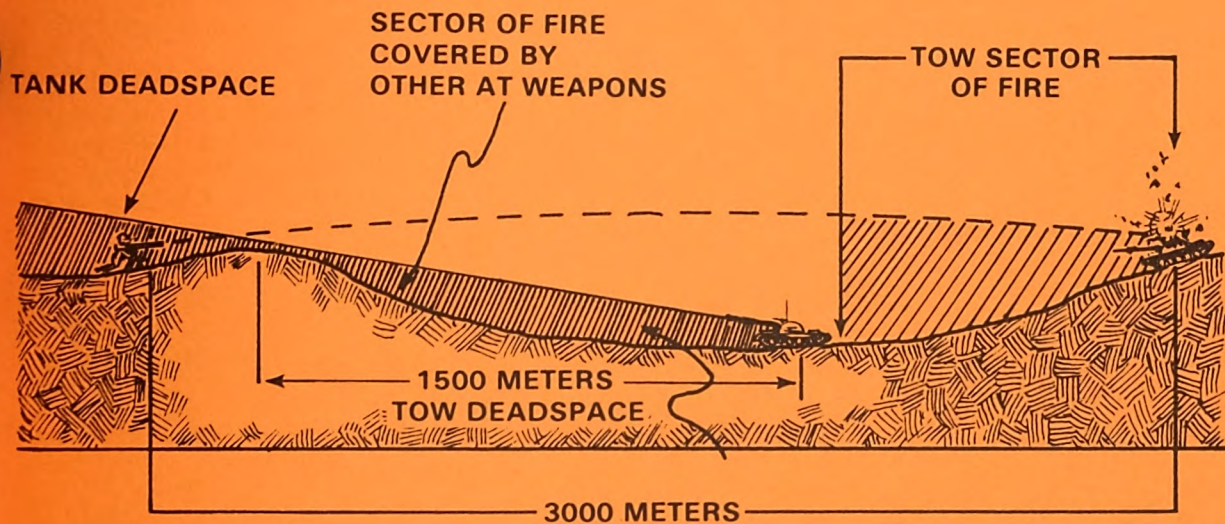
b. Position TOW to exploit its accuracy out to 3,000 meters. This long range gives the TOW a decided advantage at ranges greater than 1,500 meters in that it can engage enemy armor, yet be relatively safe from return tank fire. This is due to the **standoff** achieved when the range of the weapon is maximized. For example --



This exploitation of the range both optimizes the fires of the weapon and provides a measure of protection to the crew from return tank fire. Often, more than 1,500 meters range can be gained by positioning TOW to the flank, or on terrain farther to the rear of the line of enemy contact.



Crew protection and TOW standoff can also be achieved by proper use of high ground. For example --



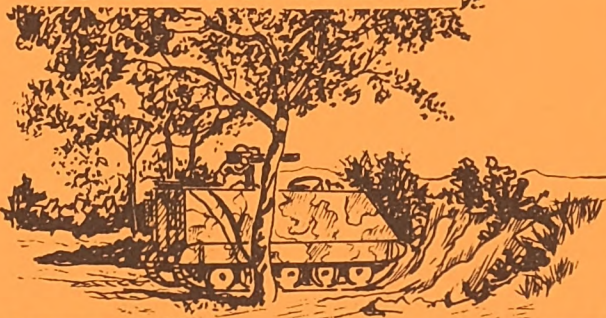
In this case, the TOW has been positioned far enough back on the high ground so that it can cover its sector of fire, yet be protected from tank fire closer than 1500 meters because of the deadspace.

c. Use natural cover and concealment. Use the terrain to your advantage for cover from enemy fire and for concealment from enemy ground and aerial observation.



Of course, perfect cover and concealment will not always be available. Priorities must be established and learned by leaders. The terrain characteristics, in the order of their desirability, are cover and concealment, cover, concealment, or partial cover.

1. COVER AND CONCEALMENT



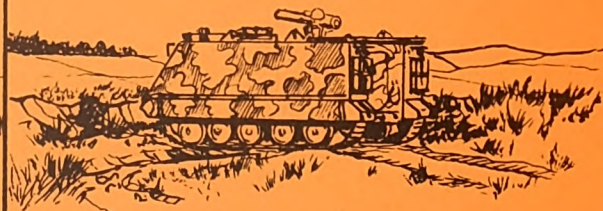
2. COVER

Oftentimes in retrograde operations TOW will be backed into firing position to facilitate withdrawal.



3. CONCEALMENT

4. PARTIAL COVER



Care must be taken when using shadows for concealment. Vehicles with TOWs parked in shadows must be moved as the shadows shift. If a vehicle is located under a tree, and the shadows and foliage do not give enough concealment from the air, the vehicle should be camouflaged with branches.

THIS . . .



. . . NOT THIS



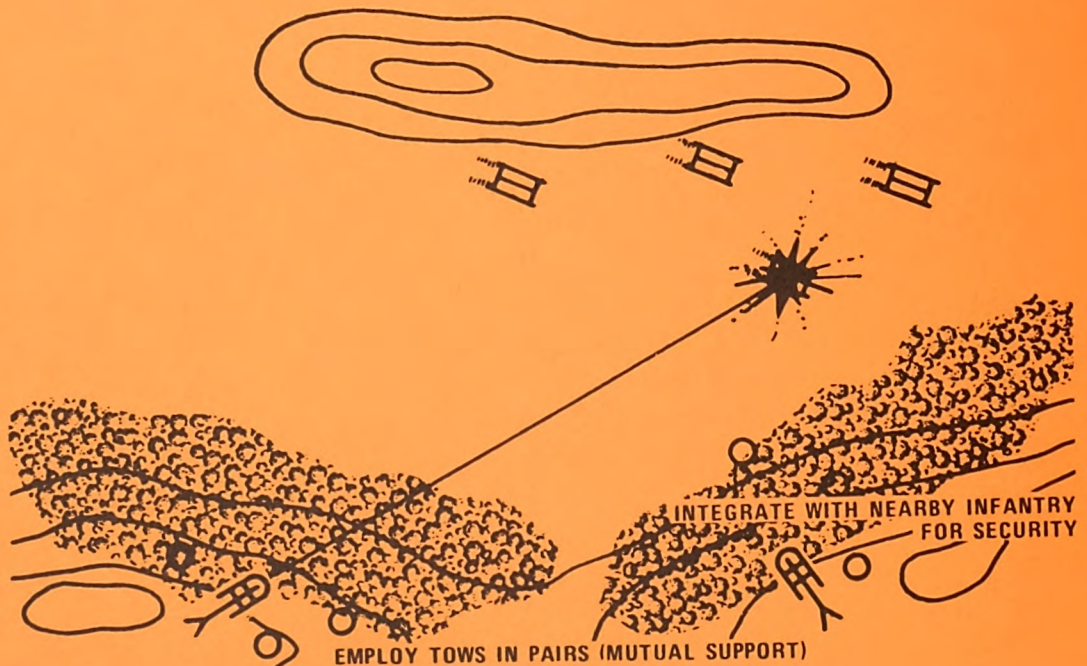
d. Avoid conspicuous terrain features. These attract the enemy's attention, and his artillery will probably have registered on them; i.e., road junctions, hilltops, lone buildings or trees, or other obvious positions.



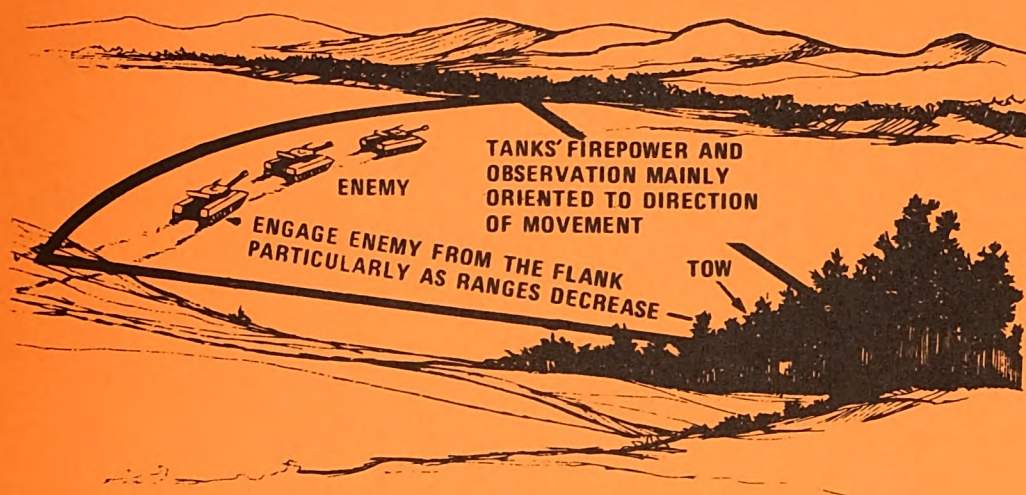
e. Employ TOWs so they are mutually supporting. Mutual support provides a degree of protection for the TOW crew by insuring complete continuous coverage of enemy armor vehicles. It consists of two parts:

- (1) Employ the TOW section in such a manner that its fires interlock with and support each other and/or the other antiarmor weapons. Both TOWs within the section should be able to cover as much of the sector of fire assigned to the section as possible.
- (2) Make every effort to position the TOWs within the section so that they can engage enemy armored vehicles assaulting other TOW position(s).

f. Integrate TOW with nearby infantry for security. TOW crews by themselves are vulnerable to not only armor but also to dismounted infantry attacks against their position; therefore, they should be integrated with nearby infantry wherever practicable.



g. Position TOWs to engage the enemy from the flank. Frontal fire must be avoided as a general rule. A launcher so sited will seldom live very long. This is particularly true at shorter ranges. When advancing, tanks' firepower and observation are generally oriented to the front, making it difficult to detect and trace a missile launched from its flank.



However, a trailing tank may see the launch signature, or crew movement, and knock the weapon out at once, or stalk it from its rear. Therefore, in addition to firing from the flank, the weapon must be sited so that it is defiladed from the direction of the enemy. This means that there must be something between the weapon and the tanks not being fired at - a parapet or wall, or natural cover. Flank concealment is necessary, but flank defilade, giving cover from fire, is preferable. Concealment of flash is essential, not only from the following tanks but from the enemy's OPs as well. A weapon seen is a weapon lost.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11B-3760

REFERENCE:

TC 7-24, Anti-Armor Tactics and Techniques for Mechanized Infantry

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

MAINTAIN CALIBER .50 SPOTTING RIFLE, M8C.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

Given in a field location a caliber .50 spotting rifle, lubrication order L09-1015-221-10, oil lubricating general purpose (PL), mineral spirits solvent (CR), aircraft and instrument grease (GL), crocus cloth, rags, warm water, two driving springs (if needed), a drill no larger than 13/64-inch, DA Form 2404, and pencil.

STANDARDS:

- a. Field strip the weapon.
- b. Locate all unserviceable parts.
- c. Correct all operator-correctable faults.
- d. Log all noncorrectable deficiencies on DA Form 2404.
- e. Clean the weapon of foreign particles.
- f. Lubricate the weapon with a light coat of oil.
- g. Reassemble weapon.

TRAINING

1. Performing General Cleaning Actions.

- a. Use mineral spirits to clean or wash grease or oil from all metal parts, except those exposed to powder fouling during firing.
- b. Use solvent (CR) to clear armament parts which have been exposed to powder fouling during firing; after cleaning, wipe dry and oil.

c. After all parts are cleaned and dry, apply preservative lubricating oil to all polished metal surfaces.

d. On canvas cover:

(1) Shake out and air.

(2) Remove mildew with a dry brush.

(3) Remove dirt, oil, and grease by scrubbing with warm soapy water, rinse well and dry.

e. Use crocus cloth to remove rust, corrosion, and dirt a clean cloth will not remove.

f. Clean nameplate and heavily coat with preservative oil.

2. Performing Field Stripping (figure 1).

a. Remove magazine (#1) by pushing release lever forward and withdraw magazine.

b. Push down and turn bolt guide (#7) retaining pins (figure 2) until the pins are alined with the release slots in the backplate (#4). Assemble withdraw guide rods and driving springs from backplate assembly.

c. Pull out the backplate retaining catch, rotate the backplate counterclockwise until the lugs are disengaged from the receiver (#12) and remove the backplate (figure 3).

d. Pull and hold the charging handle (#5) in its rearmost position. Pull charging handle plunger outward and rotate it forward until the retaining flange is in line with the dismount slot in the bolt housing assembly (#6). Remove the charging handle (figure 4).

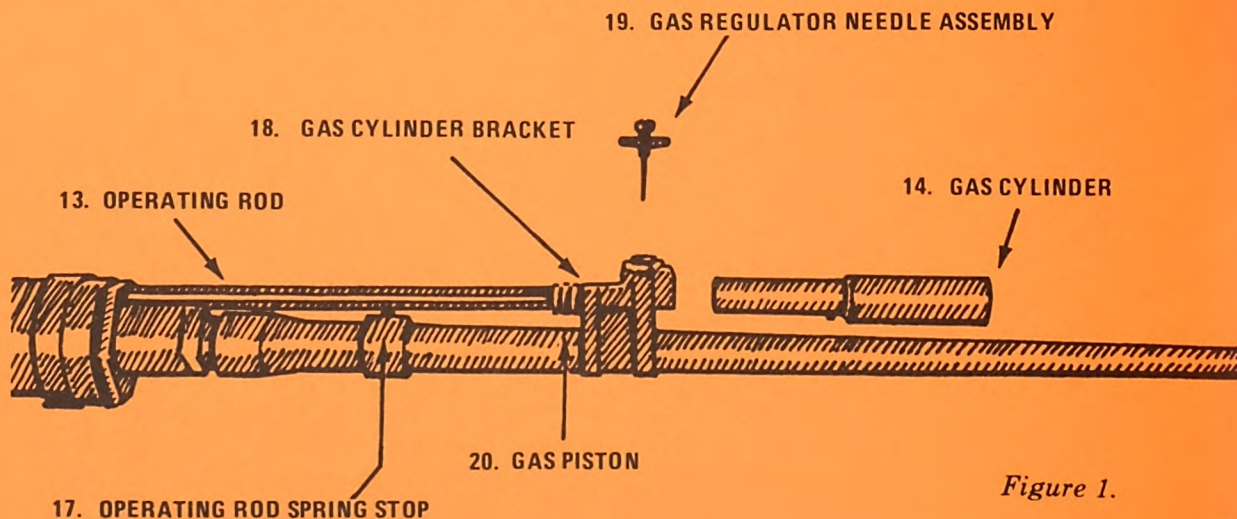
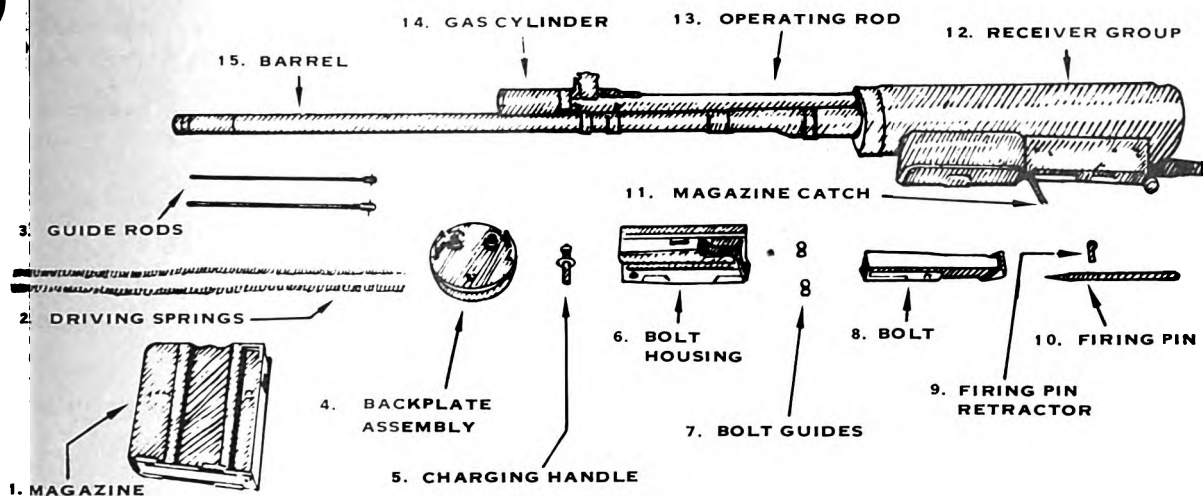


Figure 1.



e. Remove the bolt housing assembly by pushing it to the rear. As the bolt housing assembly slides out, grasp it to prevent the loss of the bolt guides (#7).

f. Remove the bolt guides from the bolt housing assembly.

g. Hold the bolt housing assembly bolt side up and remove the bolt assembly (#8) by lifting it upward while sliding it to the rear.

h. Remove the firing pin retractor (#9) and the firing pin (#10) from the bolt.

i. Disassembly of gas-operating group:

(1) Loosen the gas regulator needle wingnut (#19) and unscrew and remove the gas regulator needle from the gas cylinder block (#14) with a screw driver.

(2) Turn the gas cylinder one-half turn counterclockwise. Remove the gas cylinder by pulling it toward the muzzle.

(3) Pull or push the operating rod (#18) away from the gas cylinder block a sufficient distance to clean the gas piston (#20).

3. Performing PM Services.

a. Inspect the driving springs (#2) for weak tension, breaks, or kinks; replace if any of these conditions are present.

b. Inspect the bolt guides (#7), the charging handle (#5), and bolt slide for mutilation or wear. Make an entry on DA Form 2404.

c. **Inspect the backplate assembly (#4) for worn retaining catch notch, broken lugs, or loose or damaged disk. Make an entry on DA Form 2404.**

d. **Remove burrs on the guide rods (#3) and release slots of the backplate assembly with crocus cloth.**

e. **Apply a light coat of aircraft and instruments grease (GL) to the bolt guide slots of bolt assembly to guide keys of bolt slide.**

f. **Inspect gas regulator screw, gas regulator screw locking nut, gas cylinder assembly, and gas cylinder body for damage, mutilated threads, or cracked or broken condition. Make an entry on DA Form 2404.**

g. **Scrape carbon deposits from gas regulator screw, gas cylinder assembly, gas cylinder body, and gas piston on end of operating rod.**

h. **Using a drill no larger than 13/64-inch, remove carbon from gas port in:**

(1) **The gas cylinder assembly (#14).**

(2) **Barrel through gas regulator screw hole in gas cylinder body.**

i. **Lubricate operating rod at entrance into receiver, and operating rod springs and plunger through slot in operating rod, with PL special.**

j. **With mineral spirits, clean all dirt and dust from magazine tube, base, and follower.**

k. **Check the magazine (#1) for dents and bent lips that could prevent proper feeding. Make entry on DA Form 2404, as appropriate.**

l. **Apply light lubricating oil to all parts of the magazine assembly.**

m. **Assemble the gun and check functioning of the firing mechanism.**

(1) **Replace the firing pin in the bolt. Aline the retractor hole in the firing pin with the retractor hole in the bolt.**

(2) **Replace the pin retractor, small end first with shoulder to the rear.**

WARNING: When assembling firing pin to bolt, make certain that firing pin retractor is placed in its slot before bolt assembly is assembled to bolt slide. If retractor is not in slot, the rifle can be fired with bolt incompletely locked, causing injury to troops and damage to the weapon.

(3) **Replace the bolt assembly in the bolt housing (#16) assembly.**

(4) **Replace the bolt guides (#7). (These guides are interchangeable.)**

(5) **Insert the bolt housing assembly into the receiver.**

(6) Place the charging handle (#5) in the dismount slot of the bolt housing assembly. Press in the charging handle and slide it to the rear until the retaining flange is seated in the slot of the bolt housing assembly.

(7) Pull outward on the backplate retaining catch. Aline the interrupted lugs on the backplate with the gaps on the interrupted lugs of the receiver. Rotate the backplate until the interrupted lugs of the backplate engage the interrupted lugs on the receiver. Release the backplate retaining catch so that it engages the backplate notch.

(8) Pull the bolt (#8) to its rearmost position. Insert guide rods (#3) and driving springs (#2) into their recesses in the backplate (#3) and press them forward as far as possible. Allow the bolt to go forward slowly. Seat the guide rod retaining pins by rotating the rods into their recesses in the backplate.

n. Assembly of gas-operating group:

(1) If the operating rod spring becomes disengaged from the operating rod spring stop, reseal it by using tip of small screwdriver.

(2) Replace the gas cylinder (#14) and secure it by turning it one-half turn clockwise.

(3) Screw the gas regulator needle wingnut completely onto the gas regulator needle. Screw the needle and wingnut into the port of the gas cylinder block until handtight. Back off one-half turn counterclockwise and lock the needle by tightening the wingnut.

(4) In some weapons, the one-half turn is not adequate because it does not provide enough gas. The indications of insufficient gas are the failure to strip a fresh round off the magazine, or the failure to eject an expended round. An indication of excess gas is the stubbing of the nose of a round against the forward wall of the receiver or the lip of the magazine. Insufficient gas is the more common of the two; but when either occurs, loosen the wingnut and rotate the needle counterclockwise for an increase or clockwise for a reduction of gas.

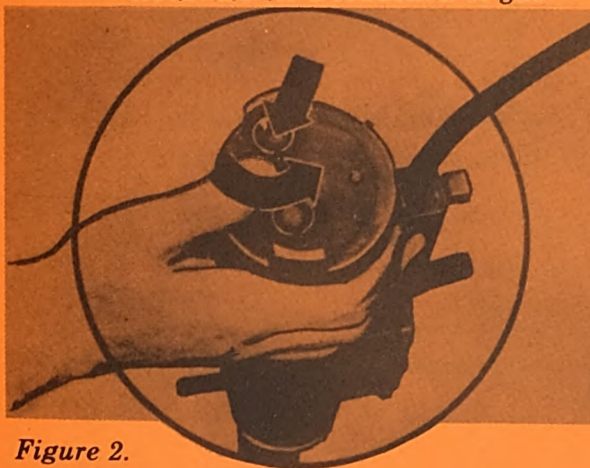


Figure 2.



Figure 3.

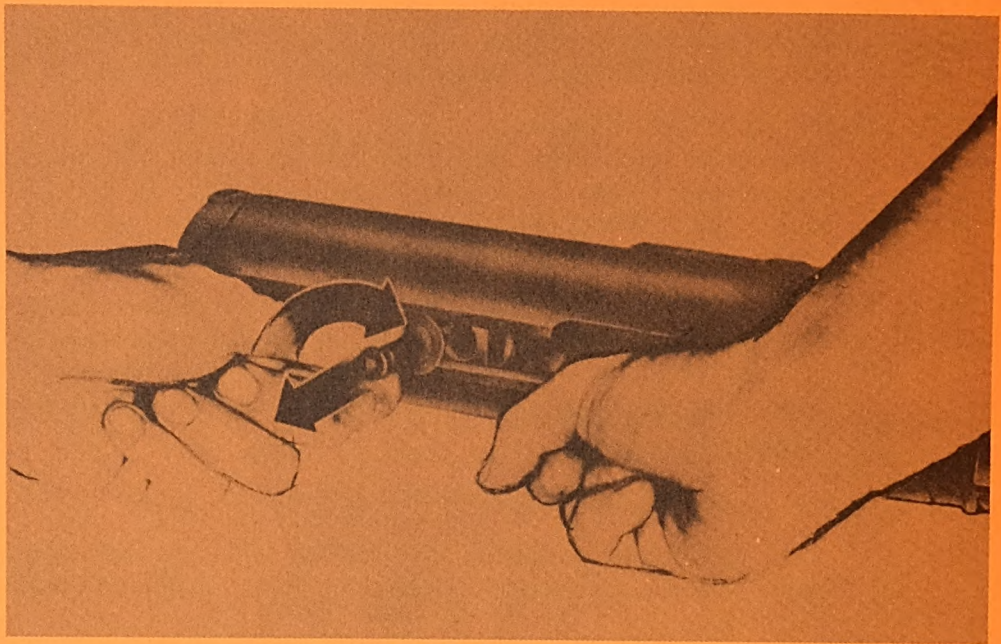


Figure 4.

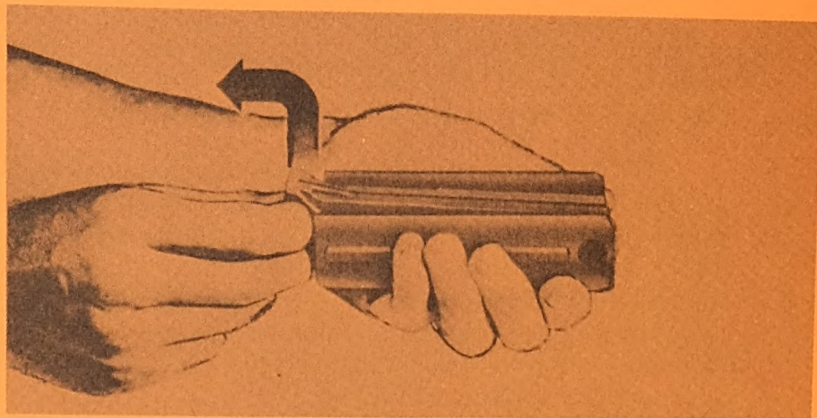


Figure 5.

(5) Insure that deficiencies not correctable by you are entered on DA Form 2404; submit the report to your supervisor.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11B-3601

REFERENCES:

FM 23-82, 106-mm Recoilless Rifle, M40A2

TM 9-1000-205-12, Operator and Organizational Manual; Rifle, Recoilless, 106-mm; M40A2

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

MAINTAIN THE 106-MM RCLR.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

Given a 106-mm RCLR, M40A2 basic issue items, rifle bore cleaner, 3/16-inch Allen wrench, ethyl alcohol, mineral spirits, lens tissue, lubricating oil PL (Special), rags, warm water and soap, olive drab enamel #24087, small paint brush, crocus cloth, two new BA-30's (FSN 6135-120-1202), one 3-volt lamp (FSN 6240-635-9800), TM 9-1000-205-12, and DA Form 2404.

STANDARDS:

1. Perform operator's preventive maintenance (PM) IAW TM 9-1000-205-12 and FM 23-82 (as applicable):
 - a. Before travel.
 - b. Before firing.
 - c. For sighting and fire control instruments.
2. When time permits, a thorough cleaning:
 - a. Field strip weapon.
 - b. Locate all unserviceable parts.
 - c. Correct all operator-correctable faults.
 - d. Log all noncorrectable faults on DA Form 2404 and submit to your supervisor.
 - e. Reassemble weapon.
3. Upon inspection, after 1 and 2 above, weapon should be clean and lubricated with a light coat of oil.

TRAINING

1. Operator's Daily Preventive Maintenance Services

a. Before traveling checks:

- (1) Elevating cradle locking yoke: insure that it is locked and the 106-mm rifle is secured into the mount.
- (2) Base locking lever: turn in a clockwise direction as far as it will go.
- (3) Locking clamps and traveling locks: check base left and right locking clamps and traveling lock; make certain that they are secure and locked.

b. Before firing checks:

- (1) Barrel and chamber: clean and inspect vent assembly chamber, and inside and outside of barrel for cracks, burrs, bulges and damage of interrupted threads.
- (2) Sighting and fire control instruments: open telescope cover; visually inspect telescope for dents, broken lens, or mutilation of components. Check for the presence and condition of the instrument lights.
- (3) Breechlock group: check for smoothness of operation by opening and closing breech several times; weapon should cock as breechlock is opened. Inspect extractor and cartridge case detent assembly for proper functioning and serviceable condition.
- (4) Firing and vernier elevating shaft knob, firing cables and trigger housing group: dry fire 106-mm rifle and spotting gun: action produced by the firing mechanisms must be very clear and distinct.
- (5) Elevating handwheel and housing group: check for smoothness of operation throughout entire range.
- (6) Traversing handwheel: check traversing mechanism for smoothness of operation: check free traverse shifting shaft assembly for proper operation.

c. Inspect and clean sighting and fire control instruments:

(1) General:

- (a) Dry exposed surfaces of optics.
- (b) Use only lens tissue for wiping optical parts.
- (c) Remove oil and grease from optical surfaces by applying alcohol with lens tissue and then wiping gently with a clean lens tissue.

(d) Remove dust from optical parts by brushing lightly with a clean camel's hair brush.

(e) Spot paint scratched, chipped, or worn surfaces exposing bare metal.

(f) Check all graduations, lettering, and indices to assure that they are clear and distinct.

(2) Elbow telescope, M92F:

(a) Examine level vial to insure that it is not broken or loose in the housing.

(b) Look through eyepiece and objective end of telescope for dirt, smears, scratches, digs, fungus, and chips.

(c) Examine recticle illuminating window to insure that it is unbroken, securely sealed, and fastened to body of telescope.

(d) Examine rubber eyeshield for cracks, fungus, and dirt; eyeshield should be properly attached to telescope.

(3) Telescope mount, M90: turn cant correction knob over entire range of movement and rotate boresight correction screws; motion should be smooth with corresponding movement of driven member for movement of knobs or screws.

(4) Instrument light, M36 or M42:

(a) Examine tube for dents, breaks, and twisted or damaged parts.

(b) Examine inside of tube for corrosion.

(c) Inspect rubber insulation of wire for breaks or deterioration.

(d) Cap must fit securely to tube: lamp bracket block, and hand light clip (M42) allows hand light and lamp bracket to be secured to tube.

(e) Install batteries, turn light on, and turn rheostat knob: lamps should light; illumination should increase or decrease with operation of rheostat.

(5) Instrument light mounting clamp:

(a) Visually examine to insure that it is not bent or twisted out of shape.

(b) Insure that wingnut rotates properly on its threads and that it will not unscrew from the eyebolt.

(6) Telescope and mount cover:

(a) Examine cover to insure that it is not damaged and that the gasket is securely attached.

(b) Lift and lower access lid and cover; check for smooth operation and to insure that cover is held in the open position by stud and retaining clip.

(c) Insure that locking latch moves freely and will lock cover assembly securely in closed position.

2. Field Stripping. Field stripping is the disassembly of the 106-mm recoilless rifle breech mechanism.

a. Disassembly (Figure 1)

(1) Opening the breech. Open the breech by depressing the breech operating lever and rotating it clockwise 180 degrees. Examine the chamber to be certain the rifle is clear. Close, but do not lock the breech.

(2) Removal of breech operating lever assembly. Using the 3/16-inch Allen wrench on the spotting gun adjusting wrench, remove the operating lever retaining screws from the hinge block. Support the hinge with one hand and lift the operating lever up about 2 inches. Take out the Woodruff key. Remove the operating lever from the hinge block.

(3) Removal of breechblock and hinge assembly. Grasp the hinge with the left hand and support the operating lever dog with one finger. Hold the firing pin housing cap with the right hand and remove the breechblock and hinge assembly. Lift out the operating lever dog and hinge roller. Place the breechblock and hinge assembly face down on a flat surface with the extractor protruding over the edge of the surface (figure 2).

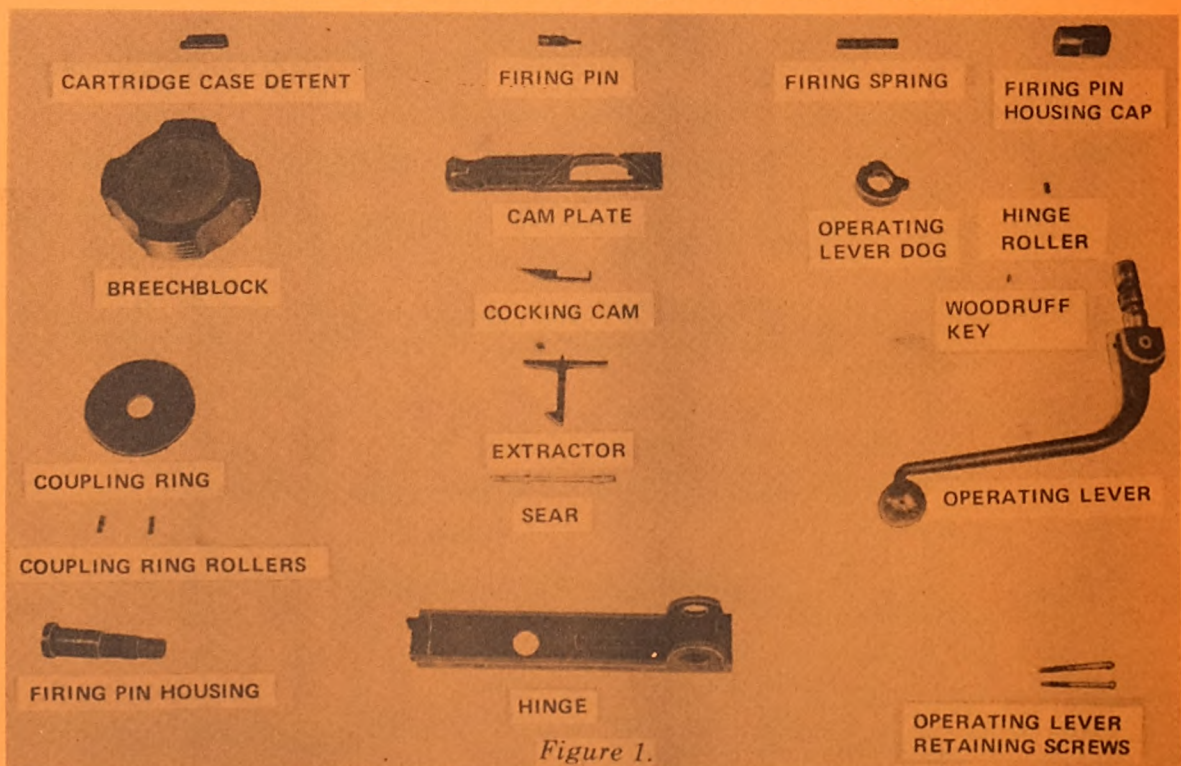


Figure 1.

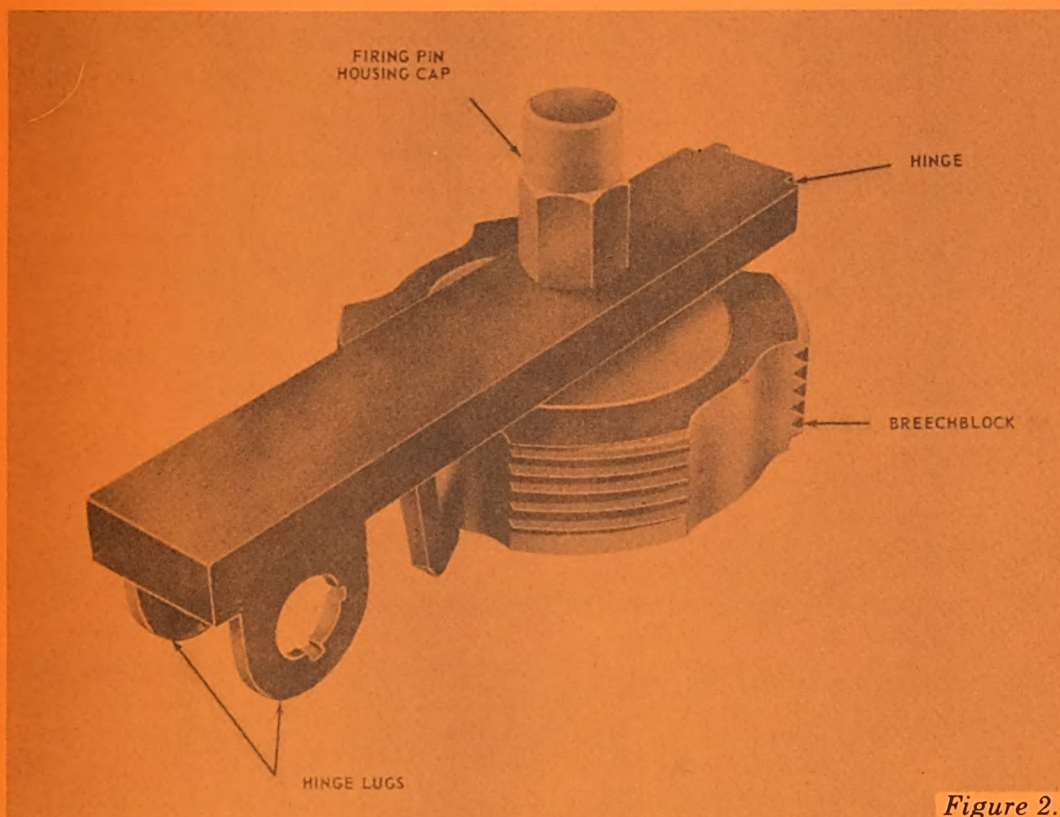


Figure 2.

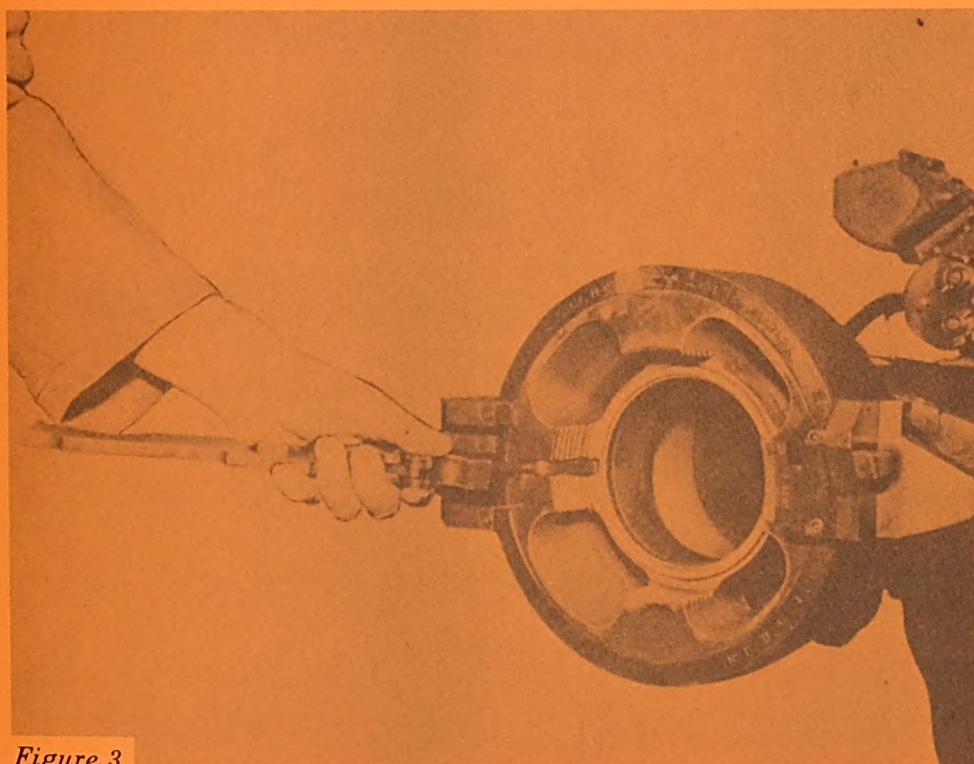


Figure 3.

(4) Removal of firing pin assembly. Using the spotting gun adjusting wrench, remove the firing pin housing cap; then raise slightly and remove the extractor assembly. Lift out the firing pin spring. Turn the breechblock and hinge assembly over and allow the firing pin to fall out. Place the breechblock and hinge on a flat surface.

(5) Removal of hinge and sear. Rotate the hinge about 45 degrees to the locked position. Pull the sear out about 2 inches, or until it clears the firing pin housing. Lift the hinge and sear off the breechblock. Remove the sear from the hinge.

(6) Removal of cam plate. Remove the cocking cam. Lift the cam plate from the firing pin housing and breechblock assembly.

(7) Removal of firing pin housing. Lift the breechblock from the firing pin housing.

(8) Removal of coupling ring assembly. Take out the coupling ring roller. Remove the coupling ring by inserting the spotting gun adjusting wrench into a coupling ring roller recess and prying out.

(9) Removal of cartridge case detent. Press the forward end of the detent into its recess in the vent bushing. At the same time pry it out of its recess by using the spotting gun adjusting wrench as a lever against the fulcrum end of the detent (figure 3).

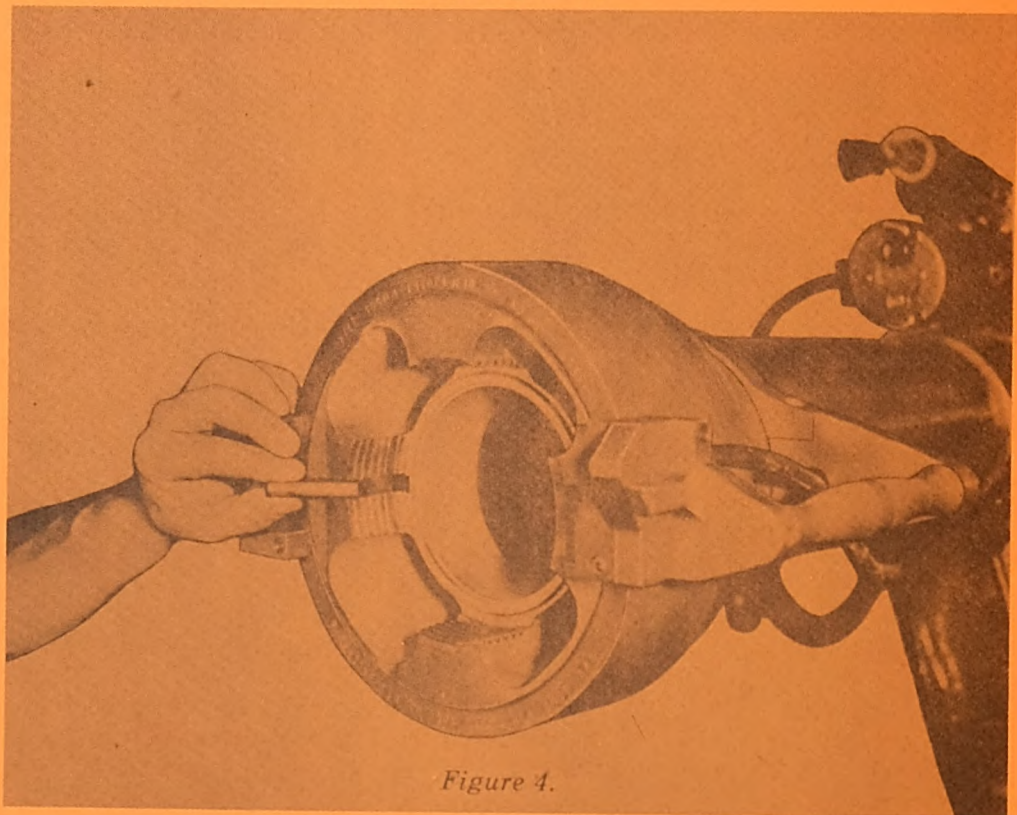


Figure 4.

b. **Assembly.** Assemble the breech mechanism in reverse order of disassembly.

(1) Position the detent fulcrum (number up) in the detent recess in the vent bushing so that the tip end of the detent is facing the hingeblock (figure 4). Rotate the detent about 45 degrees to the left until action of the detent spring no longer causes movement of the detent. Take out the detent and put the fulcrum (number down) into the recess so that the tip end of the detent is toward the chamber. Apply pressure on the fulcrum end so that the detent slips into place (figure 5).

(2) Put the coupling ring into the recess of the breechblock.

(3) Aline the coupling ring roller recesses in the coupling ring and breechblock. Replace the coupling ring rollers.

(4) Replace the firing pin housing and place the operating lever dog under it to hold it in place.

(5) Position the breechblock so that the word "HINGE" is over the edge of the surface.

(6) Replace cam plate so that the coupling ring rollers engage in the cam grooves. Insure that the word "HINGE" on the breechblock is visible through the extractor recess in the cam plate.

(7) Position the cocking cam and its projection in the small hole in the cam plate. Make sure the cam has its inclined surface entering the rectangular hole in the firing pin housing.

(8) Insert the sear (firing pin notch leading) about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches into the hold in the trigger end of the hinge.

(9) Replace the hinge and sear, making sure the firing pin housing protrudes through the hinge and hinge lugs are projecting over the edge of a flat surface.

(10) Hold the hinge $\frac{1}{4}$ inch up from the breechblock and slide the sear into the hole of the firing pin housing.

(11) Insert the firing pin into the firing pin housing with the point leading and the groove on the firing pin parallel with the long end of hinge.

(12) Rotate the sear until the firing pin falls and protrudes through the hole in the face of the firing pin housing.

(13) Replace the firing pin spring. Rotate the hinge 45 degrees from the locked position. Raise the hinge slightly and insert the extractor assembly. Screw on the firing pin housing cap.

(14) Turn the breechblock face up. Put the hinge roller in the operating lever dog. Position the operating lever dog so that its flat surface rests on the cam plate and the hinge roller is in the T-shaped slot of the cam plate.

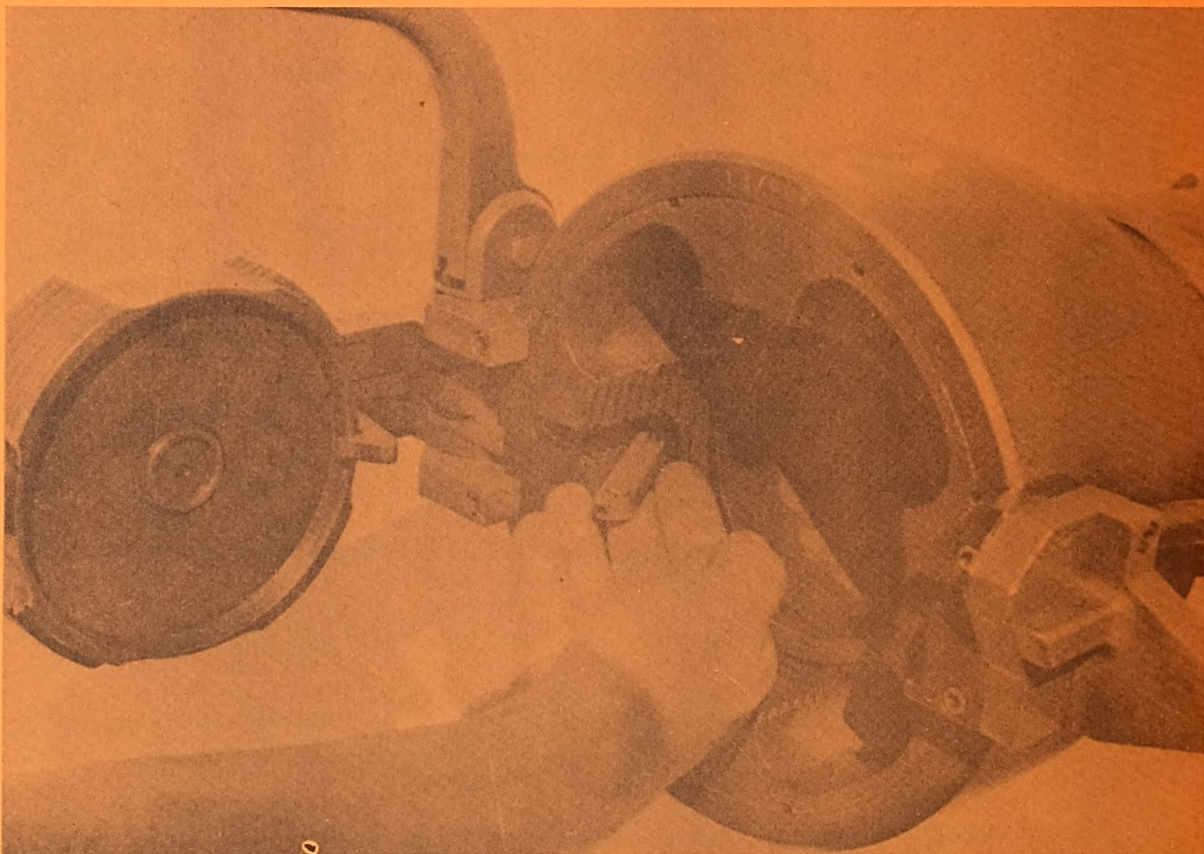


Figure 5.

(15) Support the breechblock and hinge by placing the right hand on the firing pin housing cap. Holding the operating lever dog in place with one finger of the left hand, position the breechblock with the hinge lugs in the hinge block.

(16) Insert the operating lever into the hinge about 1½ inches. Aline the sear for the Woodruff key in the operating lever with the keyway in the hinge block. Seat the Woodruff key in the operating lever and push the lever into the hinge block until its flange rests on the hinge block.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11B-3603

REFERENCES:

FM 23-82, 106-mm Recoilless Rifle, M40A2

TM 9-1000-205-12, Operator and Organizational Maintenance Manual, 106-mm RCLR

2-XII-B-2.7

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

CONSTRUCT 106-MM RCLR POSITION (MOUNTED).

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

In daylight, given load-bearing equipment with bayonet, scabbard, intrenching tool, poncho, an M16A1 rifle, and a 106-mm RCLR; the specific location and sector of fire of the position to be constructed (NOTE: Position should afford natural cover such as mounds of earth, stumps, trees, rocks, etc., and observation and fields of fire); and 3 hours to complete construction. NOTE: Time may be adjusted when soil and weather conditions make construction of positions particularly difficult.

STANDARDS:

Within time specified, completed position must meet the following specifications.

1. Cover - Affords protection from direct frontal small-arms fire.
2. Sector of Fire - Insure that the gunner will be able to track a target across his entire sector of fire.

TRAINING

Construction of a 106-mm position (mounted) will generally follow this sequence:

1. The 106-mm squad leader selects the exact location of the weapon after the sector of fire is designated by the company commander.
2. Partially clear fields of fire within your sector and dig a hasty position for minimum protection. Be careful not to destroy natural camouflage around your position. Save grass clumps, etc., for camouflage later.
3. Next, dig in (figure 1).

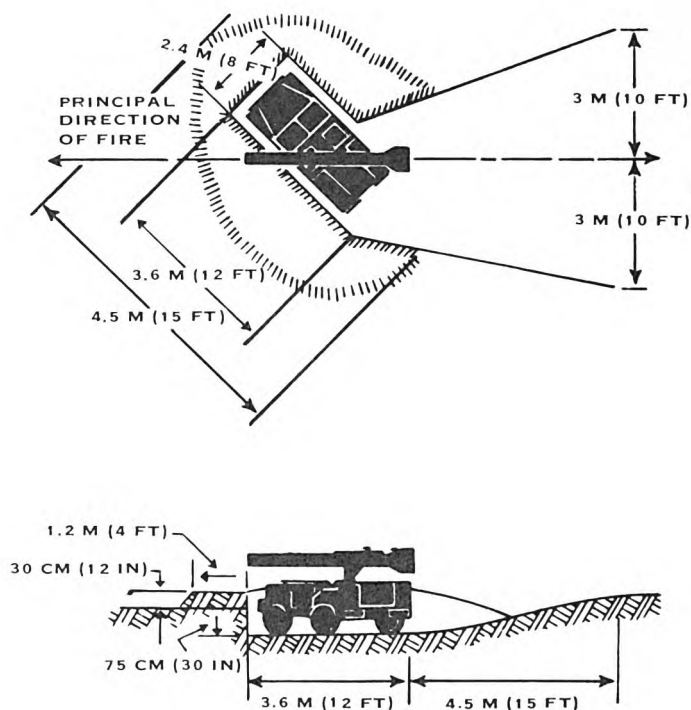


Figure 1. Emplacement for 106-mm rifle.

4. Complete clearing fields of fire. Clear only what is absolutely necessary. Get in firing position and check observation and fields of fire. Remember, you can always improve your position.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11B-3608

REFERENCES:

FM 5-15, Field Fortification

TC 7-50, Fighting Positions for Infantry Soldiers

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

CONSTRUCT 106-MM RCLR POSITION (DISMOUNTED).

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

In daylight, given load-bearing equipment with bayonet, scabbard, intrenching tool, poncho, an M16A1 rifle, and a 106-mm RCLR; the specific location and sector of fire of the position to be constructed (NOTE: Position should afford natural cover such as mounds of earth, stumps, trees, rocks, etc., observation and fields of fire); logs to construct overhead cover; and 3 hours to complete construction. NOTE: Time may be adjusted when soil and weather conditions make construction of positions particularly difficult.

STANDARDS:

Within time specified completed position must meet the following specifications:

1. Cover - Affords protection from direct frontal small-arms fire (by means of a natural or manmade frontal parapet one helmet high and at least one M16A1 length deep).
2. Sector of Fire - Insure that the gunner will be able to track a target across his entire sector of fire.
3. Size and Shape - The position has firing platforms for the gunner and assistant gunner that are approximately knee deep with the rest of the hole about chest deep (figure 1). The tripod platform is about two M16's long per side of the platform. Positions are at least two bayonets wide and provide cave-like compartments with overhead cover big enough for the occupants to get under. In addition, an ammunition storage area must be dug (figure 2). A drainage sump must be dug in the ammunition storage area.

4. Optional - Position may include grenade sumps, sloping floor with shallow trench to facilitate drainage, and cover for the entire 106-mm rifle position (figure 3). This position will afford protection from effects of indirect fire.

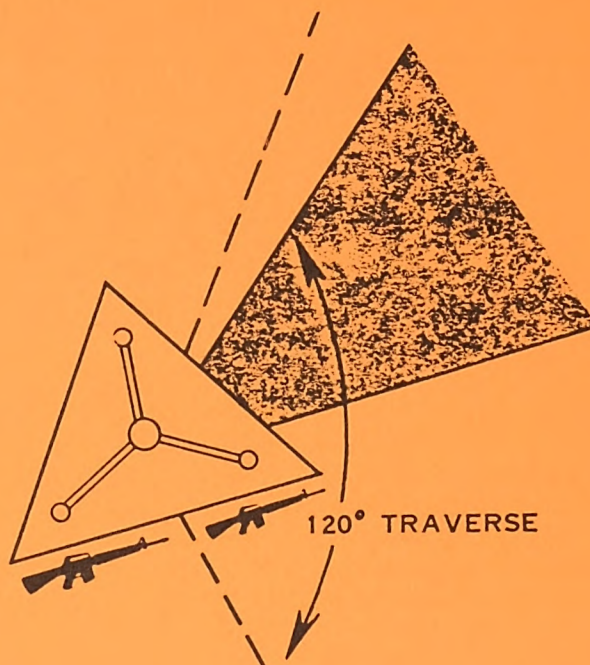


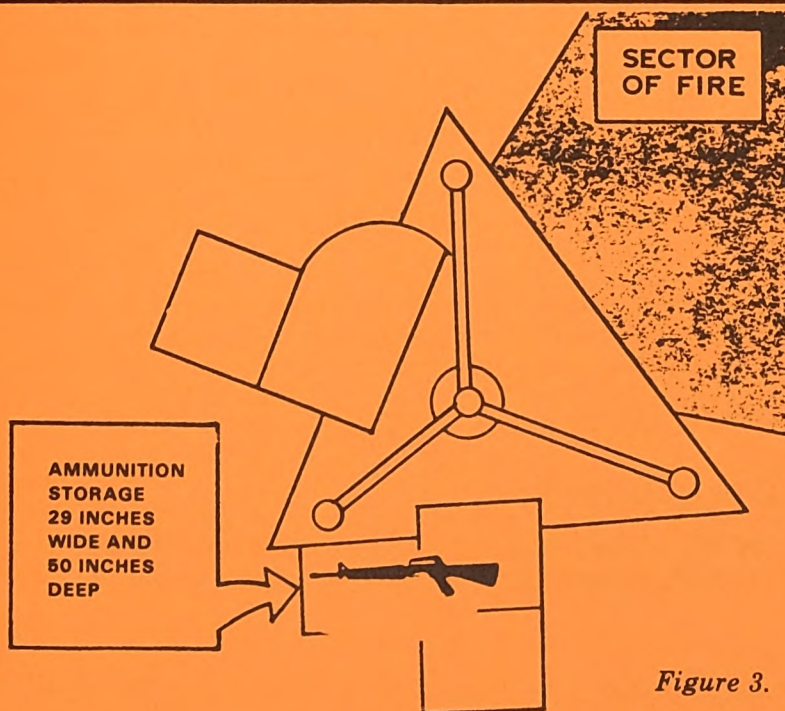
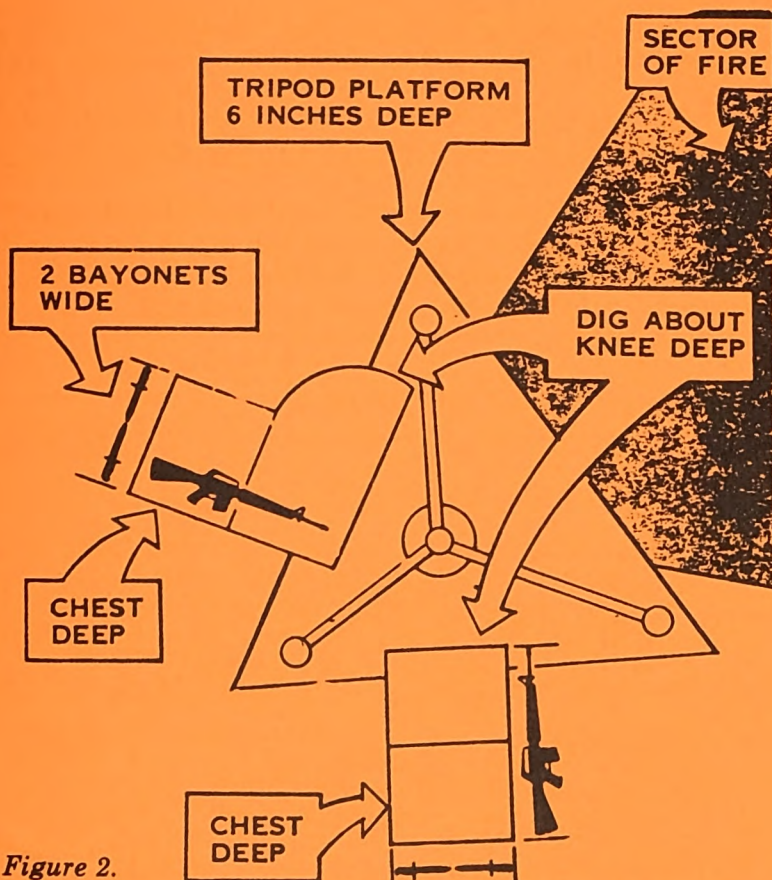
Figure 1.

TRAINING

Construction of a 106-mm RCLR position will generally follow this sequence:

1. The squad leader selects the exact location of the weapon after the sector of fire is designated by the company commander.
2. Partially clear fields of fire within sector and dig a hasty hole for minimum protection. Insure that natural camouflage around position isn't destroyed. Save grass clumps, etc., for camouflage later.
3. Next, dig in (figure 1 thru 4). If a natural frontal parapet is available, carry away and camouflage dirt from the hole; if not, make the frontal parapet with hole dirt. The barrel of the 106-mm rifle should clear the parapet, enabling it to fire to the front.

2-XII-B-4.1



4. Complete clearing fields of fire. Clear only what is absolutely necessary. Get in firing position and check observation and fields of fire.

5. Construct overhead cover. Use logs, planks, etc., which will support at least 12 inches of dirt. Dig cave-like area big enough to get under.

6. Improve position. Dig grenade sump at 45-degree angle and at least 2 feet deep. Slope the floor of the foxole and dig shallow trench to allow for drainage. Construct alternate and secondary positions as directed. Remember, you can always improve your position.

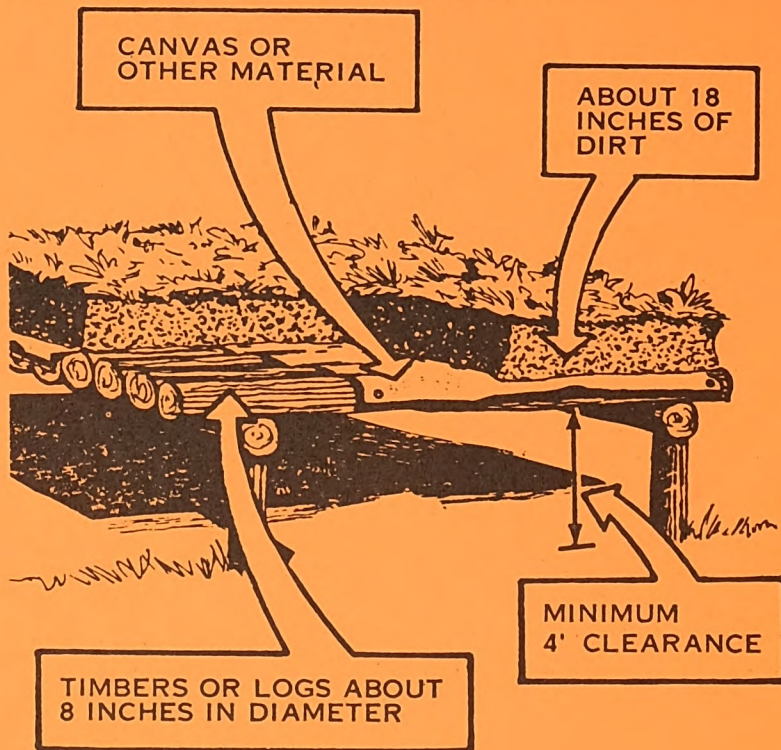


Figure 4.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11B-3609

REFERENCES:

FM 5-15, Field Fortifications

TC 7-50, Fighting Positions for Infantry Soldiers

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

CAMOUFLAGE/CONCEAL 106-MM RCLR POSITION.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

In daylight, given load-bearing equipment with bayonet, scabbard, intrenching tool, and poncho; the specific position to be camouflaged; and 1 hour to complete camouflaging. NOTE: Time may be adjusted when conditions make camouflage of positions particularly difficult.

STANDARDS:

Within time specified, camouflaged position must meet the following specifications:

Position cannot be easily detected from the front (e.g., blends with surroundings well enough that an approaching soldier approximately 35 meters to the front (hand grenade range) cannot detect it) and is protected from aerial observation (all fresh dirt and other evidence of digging are covered with grass, leaves, etc., to blend with surrounding vegetation). Camouflage net or brush is used to conceal the hole.

TRAINING

1. Approach the position only from the rear, insuring that a visible trail is not left. Circle the position when moving to the front so that a trail does not point out the position.

2. Do not litter the area, make unnecessary noise, or, during hours of darkness, expose any light.

3. Do not disturb vegetation not used in constructing or camouflaging the position. (Be particularly careful with a vehicle, if you are a driver, to insure that the vehicle does not leave a trail pointing out the position.)

4. During camouflage:

a. Place sod from position on the parapet in such a manner that it looks natural and will have a good chance of growing.

4. Complete clearing fields of fire. Clear only what is absolutely necessary. Get in firing position and check observation and fields of fire.

5. Construct overhead cover. Use logs, planks, etc., which will support at least 12 inches of dirt. Dig cave-like area big enough to get under.

6. Improve position. Dig grenade sump at 45-degree angle and at least 2 feet deep. Slope the floor of the foxhole and dig shallow trench to allow for drainage. Construct alternate and secondary positions as directed. Remember, you can always improve your position.

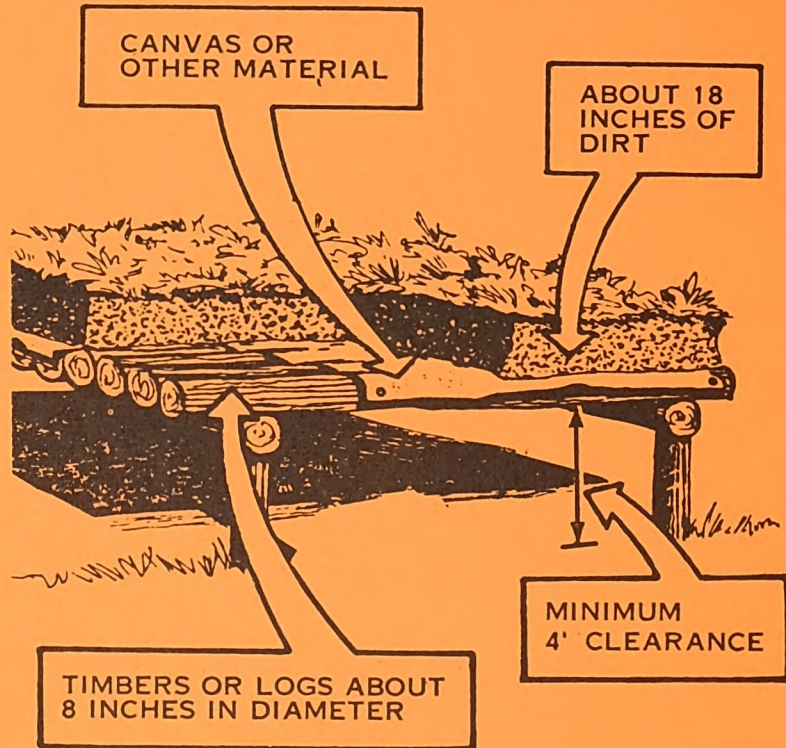


Figure 4.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11B-3609

REFERENCES:

FM 5-15, Field Fortifications

TC 7-50, Fighting Positions for Infantry Soldiers

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK

CAMOUFLAGE/CONCEAL 106-MM RCLR POSITION.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

In daylight, given load-bearing equipment with bayonet, scabbard, intrenching tool, and poncho; the specific position to be camouflaged; and 1 hour to complete camouflaging. NOTE: Time may be adjusted when conditions make camouflage of positions particularly difficult.

STANDARDS:

Within time specified, camouflaged position must meet the following specifications:

Position cannot be easily detected from the front (e.g., blends with surroundings well enough that an approaching soldier approximately 35 meters to the front (hand grenade range) cannot detect it) and is protected from aerial observation (all fresh dirt and other evidence of digging are covered with grass, leaves, etc., to blend with surrounding vegetation). Camouflage net or brush is used to conceal the hole.

TRAINING

1. Approach the position only from the rear, insuring that a visible trail is not left. Circle the position when moving to the front so that a trail does not point out the position.

2. Do not litter the area, make unnecessary noise, or, during hours of darkness, expose any light.

3. Do not disturb vegetation not used in constructing or camouflaging the position. (Be particularly careful with a vehicle, if you are a driver, to insure that the vehicle does not leave a trail pointing out the position.)

4. During camouflage:

a. Place sod from position on the parapet in such a manner that it looks natural and will have a good chance of growing.

b. If additional vegetation must be used to break up the outline of the parapet, obtain some (similar to that found near your position) from far to the rear of your position with root structure intact, if possible. Do not use so much vegetation that the position has more than the surrounding area. Camouflage holes or cuts from which vegetation was removed.

c. If the position is covered, camouflage it in the same manner as the parapet. If it's not covered, you must camouflage the position using camouflage nets or available brush, branch, etc., so that it's not visible from above.

d. Replace dying foliage constantly. Attempt to get sod, small trees, plants, etc., used as camouflage to grow, so that position will improve as time passes (figure 1). Remember, you can always improve your position.

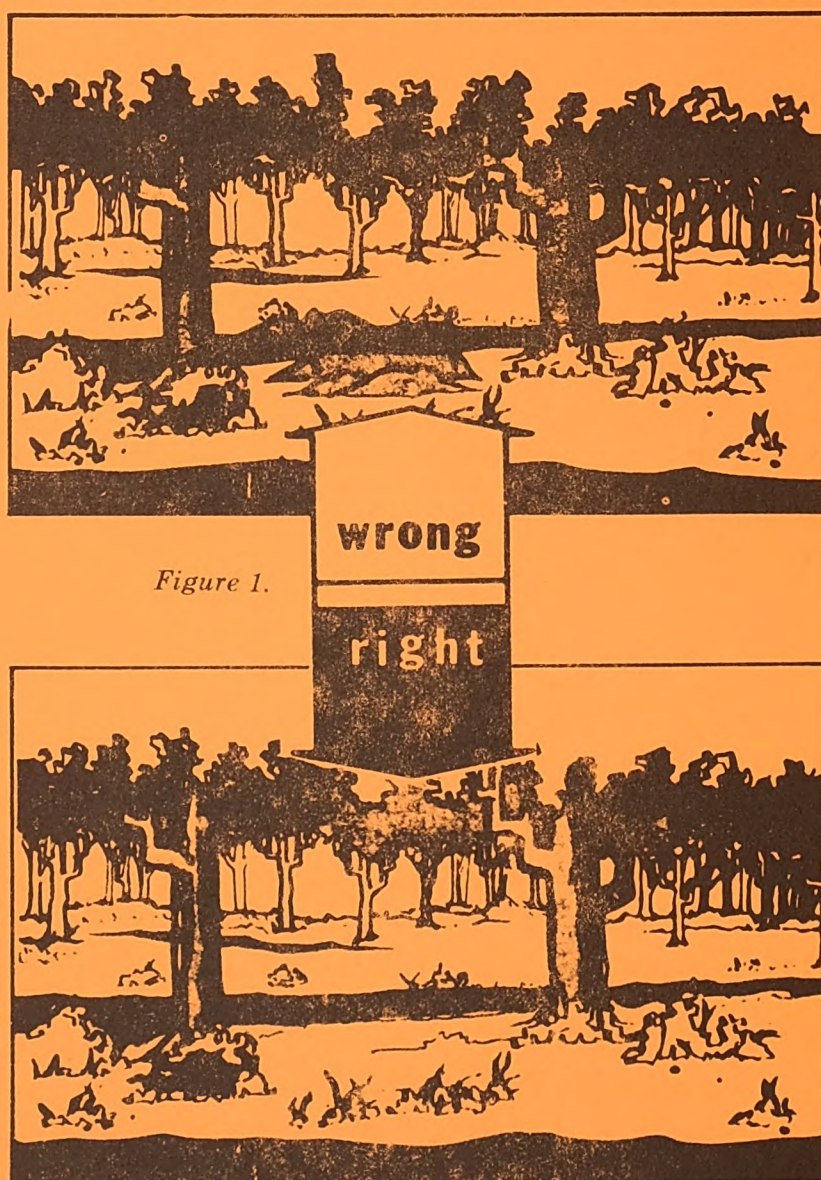


Figure 1.

5. After camouflaging:

- a. Insure that the ground behind the 106-mm RCLR position (about 50 meters) is free of leaves and dirt so that when the weapon is fired, it won't leave a signature.
- b. Do not leave any evidence of digging. Do not leave equipment lying around. Everything must be concealed or camouflaged.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11B-3610

REFERENCES:

FM 5-15, Field Fortifications

FM 5-20, Camouflage

TC 7-50, Fighting Positions for Infantry Soldiers

TRAINING AND EVALUATION OUTLINE

TASK RECOMMEND/COORDINATE METHODS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR 106-MM RCLR.

EVALUATION

CONDITIONS:

As an antitank platoon sergeant (106-mm RCLR) with a requirement to employ 106-mm RCLR sections in either an offensive or defensive role, given a 1:50,000 map of the area of operations.

STANDARDS:

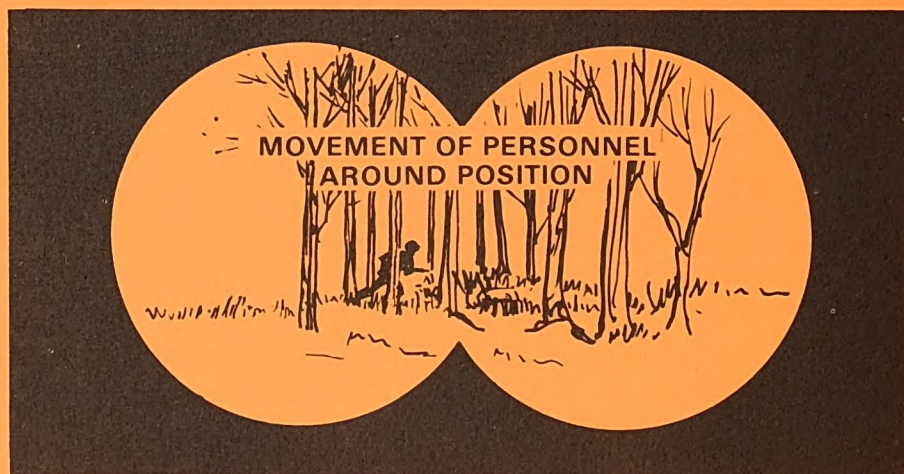
1. Make a map and/or terrain reconnaissance of area of operation for areas to be covered by 106-mm RCLR fire and possible location of 106-mm RCLRs.
2. Make a recommendation for the method of employment. Select a method for the tactical situation that will best provide continuous coverage, immediate response to fire requests, best means of control, and massing of fires.
3. Integrate 106-mm RCLR fires into the overall fire plan for assigned antiarmor weapons.
4. Determine method of ammunition resupply.
5. Insure squad(s) will be provided needed combat service support.

TRAINING

1. Employment Considerations. To properly employ your antiarmor weapons, you must maximize their capabilities while minimizing their weak points. To insure your fires are optimized, you must carefully consider positioning, movement techniques, fire control, command and control, and logistics.

2. Positioning. Antitank weapons are positioned so they can fire at enemy armored vehicles from a concealed and protected position. They should be able to achieve surprise by engaging enemy vehicles from the flank or rear. They must not be observed by overwatching tanks, antitank guided missiles, or enemy artillery forward observers while carrying out their mission. There are, of course, many other important points, but **concealment, cover, surprise engagement, and flank shots** are usually overriding considerations in positioning antitank weapons. Other considerations are dispersion and providing for **mutual support**.

a. Concealment and cover. Providing for crew protection against automatic weapons and artillery suppressive fires is critical. Maximum advantage must be taken of every fold in the ground or other types of natural cover for protection against enemy fires. When time permits, overhead cover should be constructed. If engineer support is not available, or time does not permit the construction of elaborate positions, field expedients constructed from battlefield wreckage can be used. Remember, however, that no matter how well-concealed a position may be, it can still be detected by the enemy if the personnel in the position are careless. The most consistently neglected aspects of camouflage with respect to antiarmor weapons (both in training and combat) are movement of personnel in and around the position, and failure to conceal from overhead observation. Both are dead giveaways of what might otherwise be well-concealed positions.



A DEAD GIVEAWAY OF WELL CAMOUFLAGED POSITION

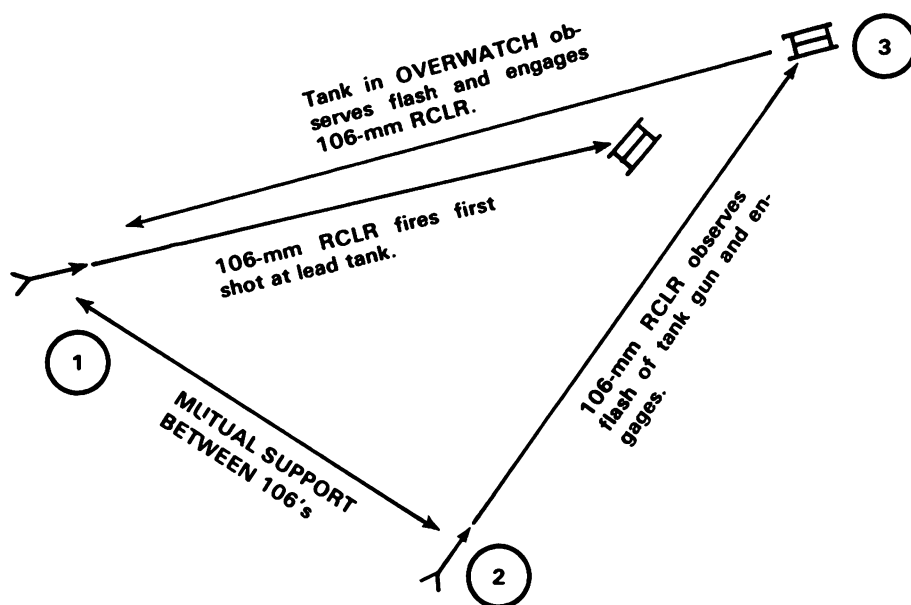
These then, are the key points to keep in mind concerning cover and concealment:

- By exposing as little of yourself as possible, you greatly reduce the probability of being hit by direct fire weapons.
- By avoiding detection, you prevent your AT weapon from being suppressed by enemy fire.
- Movement within the position must be kept to a minimum.

b. Dispersion. To minimize vulnerability to enemy fire, antiarmor weapons should be dispersed both laterally and in depth so that no two weapons covering the same sector of fire can be suppressed at the same time by the fire of a single enemy weapon. In the case of a 106-mm RCLR section, the distance should be approximately 300 meters between squads. If this dispersion is not practical because of terrain restriction or difficulty of the section leader in controlling the fires of the two squads, common sense and proper use of available terrain will dictate the dispersion used.

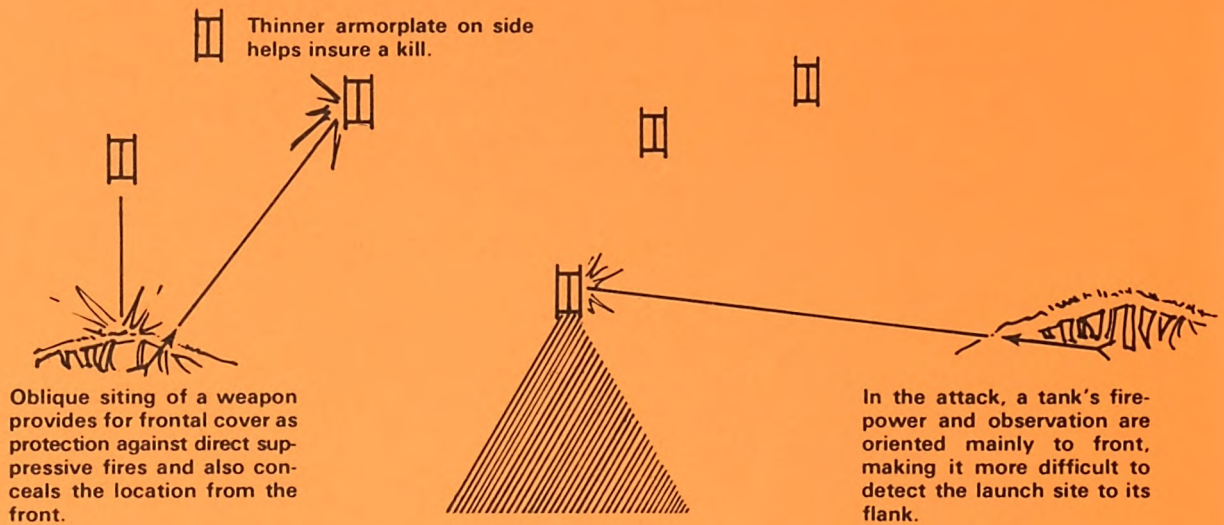
c. Mutual support. Mutual support is the help two weapons/units give each other. Generally, 106-mm RCLR squads should never be employed individually. Whenever possible, 106-mm RCLR sections are employed intact to insure mutual support within the section and continuous coverage of a sector of fire. The other aspect of mutual support that concerns antitank weapons crews is protection against dismounted attack. Consistent with mission accomplishment, antitank weapons should be positioned in the vicinity of accompanying infantry. Principle: "I'll keep the tanks off your back, you keep the infantry off mine!" (Relationship of 106s to infantry.)

MUTUAL SUPPORT BETWEEN WEAPONS



d. Engage from the flank. Frontal fire must be avoided as a general rule. An antitank weapon firing frontally must be regarded as an exception. In any case, a weapon so sighted will seldom live very long. Flank engagement is particularly vital at engagement ranges of less than 1,500 - 2,000 meters, the ranges at which the enemy tank gun has a better than 50/50 chance of a first-round hit. When advancing, a tank's firepower and observation are generally oriented to the front, making it difficult to detect and trace an AT weapon launched from its flank. However, a trailing tank may see the launch signature or crew movement and knock the weapon out at once, or stalk it from its rear. Therefore, in addition to firing from the flank, the weapon must be sited so that it is **defiladed** from the direction of the enemy. This means that there must be something between the weapon and the tanks not being fired on - a parapet or wall, or natural cover. Flank

concealment is necessary, but flank defilade, giving cover from fire, is preferable. Concealment of flash is essential, not only from the following tanks but from the enemy's OPs as well. A weapon seen is a weapon lost!

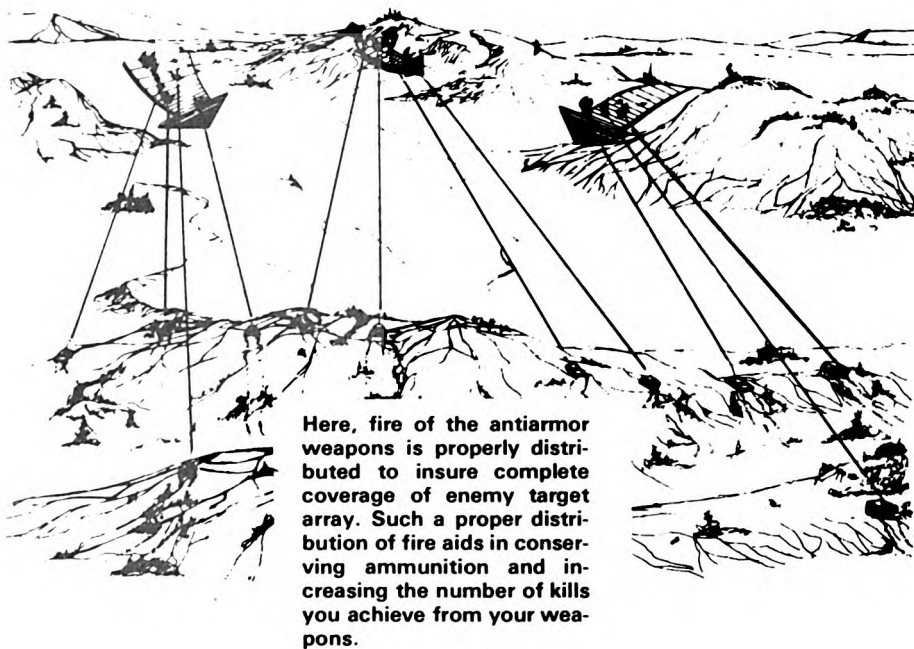


- Engage the enemy as rapidly as possible. Just like you, the enemy can be expected to try to minimize his own exposure. A wasted opportunity to destroy an enemy target may never be regained.

● *EXPOSE ONLY THOSE WEAPONS ACTUALLY NEEDED TO FIRE.*



● *DISTRIBUTE FIRES TO INSURE COMPLETE COVERAGE OF ENEMY TARGETS.*



- Engage the most dangerous threats first.
- Maximize coordination of artillery and natural/manmade obstacles with direct fires.

TASK NUMBER: 071-11B-3613

REFERENCE:

TC 7-24, Anti-Armor Tactics and Techniques for Mechanized Infantry

Use this form to order a replacement manual, or upon promotion, to order the next higher level.

INSURE THAT YOU CHECK THE MANUALS YOU NEED AND FILL IN YOUR ADDRESS AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS PAGE.

After completing the form, fold along the dotted line so that this portion of the page is covered, staple together and place in the mailbox. No postage is necessary.

NOTE: This form is for individuals *only*. Units must order Soldier's Manuals on DA Form 17 from: AG Publications, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220

Check the manuals you need.

FM 7-11B1 ()
FM 7-11B2 ()
FM 7-11B3 ()
FM 7-11B4 ()
FM 7-11B5 ()

FM 7-11C1 ()
FM 7-11C2 ()
FM 7-11C3 ()
FM 7-11C4 ()

The Infantry School provides *only* those Soldier's Manuals listed above. Order other manuals from the appropriate service school.

FOLD HERE

Commandant
United States Army Infantry School
ATTN: ATSH-SE-AWT-SD
Fort Benning, Georgia 31905

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DOD 314



OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

SPECIAL FOURTH-CLASS RATE "BOOK"

YOUR ADDRESS: _____

_____ Zip Code



FOLD HERE

**Commandant
United States Army Infantry School
ATTN: ATSH-SE-AWT-SD
Fort Benning, Georgia 31905**

**POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
DOD 314**



**OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300**

**Commandant
United States Army Infantry School
ATTN: ATSH-SE-AWT-SD
Fort Benning, Georgia 31905**

**staple
here**

**staple
here**



FM 7-11C4

30 SEPTEMBER 1976

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

FRED C. WEYAND
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

PAUL T. SMITH
Major General, United States Army
The Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

Active Army, ARNG, and USAR: Special.

Additional Requirements:

Unit Requests - Units requiring additional copies may requisition on DA Form 17 direct from US Army AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220.

Soldier Requests - Soldiers may order directly from preparing agency by using pre-addressed reorder blank contained in printed manual.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



3 1951 D03 774 876 Z

UNIVERSITY OF
MINNESOTA LIBRARY

JAN 12 1977

DEPOSITORY PUBN.
U. S. - G. P. O. - D - 295
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS DIVISION